The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,393.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—[illegible]

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted at less than eight lines.

[illegible] LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second insertion	4½ „
Third do.	[illegible]
In the 4th and succeeding	2½ „

For Advertisements in Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, [illegible] Business Calls, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c. [illegible] advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line .... 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in [illegible]

All Advertisements are charged according the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to [illegible]

Domestic Occurrences: Each—[illegible]

All Cheques, Money Orders, and [illegible] should be made payable to the [illegible] *Bombay Gazette.*"

SH[illegible]

STEAM TO [illegible] KURRACHEE, JEDDAH, CALLING [illegible] ALGIERS [illegible]

THE [BRITISH] INDIA STEAM [NAVIGATION] COMPANY, LIMITED. [illegible] S. S. JAVA, 1,4[illegible]5 Tons, Commander WITHERS, as above [illegible] on SATURDAY the 15th [illegible] Cargo and Passengers can be booked [illegible] Ports at which the Company's [illegible] in the usual style of the Company's [illegible] excellent accommodation for 24 First-class [illegible] 16 Second-class.

[illegible] Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the [illegible] and on MONDAY, the 10th January, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch [illegible] with Mails, Passengers [illegible]

The [illegible]IA, 1,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY the 1st January [illegible]

Jan. 1876.			Jan. 1876.
[illegible]	1	Leaves Tuticorin	9
[illegible]	2	„ Colombo	10
Vi[illegible]	2	„ Galle	11
[illegible]	2	„ Negapatam	14
Mangalore	3	„ Madras	16
Cannanore	4	„ Coconada	18
Tellicherry	5	„ Vizagapatam	19
Calicut	6	„ Bimlipatam	19
Beypore	6	„ Calingapatam	20
Cochin	7	„ Gopalpore	20
Alleppey	7	„ False Point	21
		Arrives CALCUTTA...	Jan. 23

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which [illegible] regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, [occasionally] BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

The [illegible]ASHMERE, 1,032 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 7th January at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1876.			Jan. 1876.
Leaves BAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	26
„ [illegible]ches	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ [illegible]	13	„ Fao	28
„ [illegible]	15	„ Bushire Feb.	2
„ [illegible]er Abbas	16	„ Linga	4
„ [illegible]	18	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ [illegible]ire	20	„ Muscat	11
„ [illegible]	22	„ Kurrachee	14
„ [illegible]	22	Arrives BOMBAY	[illegible]
Arrives BUSREH	23		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY [illegible] every MONDAY [illegible] and an Extra Steamer [illegible]

The S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY next the 3rd January 1876, at [illegible] P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, [illegible] and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 7th [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class		3rd Class	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		16	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSYRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, [illegible]th December 1875.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer TIMOR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE,

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	[illegible]	3rd—Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	[illegible]	10th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	[illegible]	17th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2424	[illegible]	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	342[illegible]	[illegible]	31st—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Bund at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Jan. 1876, at [illegible]

THE P. & O. C.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, Capt. Anderson, 1,9[illegible] tons, and [illegible] H. P., [illegible] having [illegible] also Passengers and [illegible] Calcutta.

No Cargo [illegible] received on board [illegible] sunset on the day previous [illegible] and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium [illegible] officer's receipt for [illegible] the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY the 8th January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible] December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following [illegible] or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons.	H.P.	[illegible]	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
[illegible]RIA	2107	424	[illegible]	11th Dec.	28th Jan.
[illegible]A	2477	424	[illegible]	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
[illegible]	2781	498	[illegible]	29th Jan.	11th March.

and regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of trade.

The Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation, fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to	Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

The property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

1 Strong Buggy.
1 Grey Arab [illegible]
1 English-built Dog cart.
1 Handsome Bay Arab Horse.
1 Cape Brougham Do.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, piano, a handsome English-built open carriage, &c. at the Castle, Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 3rd January, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the house at the above mentioned place, the valuable and [illegible] of [illegible] household furniture, piano, carriage, [illegible], best plated ware, including [illegible] the [illegible] hotwater and vegetable [illegible] tea urn, breakfast companion, ice pitcher, [illegible] tea tray, [illegible] butter pot, dishes, [illegible] with fittings, [illegible] chamber [illegible] oakwood table linen, &c., handsome French-polished [illegible] rug, good household furniture, such as a set of revolving [illegible] pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, dining and card table and chairs, tea caddy, hat stand, single dining [illegible], circular, oval, pier, sofa, card, and wine [illegible] room [illegible] and half-backed sofas, ottoman, drawing and dressing, reclining, easy and rocking chairs, chiffoniers, tables, teapoys, bookcases with glass doors, a mahogany [illegible] piano by "Collard and Collard," piano stool, [illegible] table, plated single and three-light hanging and [illegible] lamps, rich Brussels, Persian, and Cambay carpets, slate [illegible] vases, figures, child swing, iron painted single [illegible] bedsteads, camp-cots, dressing and washing tables, [illegible] child's cradle, clothes and gown presses, and [illegible] chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense and book[illegible], copper cooking utensils, books, child's perambulator, [illegible]

AT 2 P.M.

[illegible] English built open carriage by "W. C. William."

[illegible] are published, and the property is now on view.

[SAL]E OF APOLLO HOUSE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

BENNETT and Co. are now instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] instant, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable property:—

[illegible] piece or parcel of land, with the two-storied House [illegible] thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the [illegible] of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, measuring 380 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 12 and [illegible] and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. [illegible] and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices, on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the East side by Marine Street, and on the West side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property, apply to Messrs. [illegible], MOORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE [illegible]THERTON is AUTHORIZED to SIGN my NAME per procuration.

JOSEPH SOARES.

Bombay, [illegible] January 1876.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Messrs. HENRY THEODORE GADDUM and CHARLES ADOLPHUS GADDUM have THIS DAY RETIRED from our Firm.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 3[illegible] December 1875.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ALEXANDER HENRY CAMPBELL in our Firm CEASED on [illegible] and MR. MAGNUS MOWAT has THIS DAY [illegible] ASSUMED as a PARTNER.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] January 1876.

THE [illegible]MRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the [illegible] day of January 1876, a DISTRIBUTION at the rate of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED per SHARE will be PAID to those Shareholders who have paid the first Call of Rupees 250 per Share.

BHE[illegible]ESHAH M. MEHTA,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JASSAWALLA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, [illegible] day of December 1875.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 1ST JANUARY, THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE; Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama,

President:—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt., C.S.I.
Hon. Secretary:—KAIKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Guzerati of THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,

HARISCHANDRA,

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay, and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurance), CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ [illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Undersigned have received Ex S.S. KHEDIVE, a supply of

INDIA PALE ALE.

ALL CHARGES INCLUDED.

	per dozen Net Cash.
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 5-8
„ „ 6 „ pints	„ 3-12

COOPER,
A VATTING OF PORTER AND STOUT,
BOTTLED BY THE LONDON COOPER COMPANY.

	Per dozen Net Cash.
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 5-8

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

	Per dozen Net Cash.
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 5-12
„ „ 6 „ pints	„ 4-0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND.

THE Undersigned have the pleasure to inform their constituents that a further supply of this CELEBRATED BRAND is to hand Ex S. S. KHEDIVE.

Price in Bond Rs. 42 for 1 dozen quarts.
„ „ „ 44 for 2 „ pints.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash carries ten per cent. discount off Bond prices. Special Terms to Trade, Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW,
SADDLES AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1876.

PRICE—[illegible]

With a New Coloured map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows on the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & [illegible]
Bangalore	[illegible]
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Jatherah	[illegible] Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., D. S. Kemp & Co. and Royal Family [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CAMERA OBSCURA, also a good Map of CEYLON. Apply, stating price, to "X. Y. Z." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED A CERTIFIED EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "A. E.," care of the Paper.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB have THIS DAY REMOVED to their New Quarters, 2, Rampart Row.

1st Jan. 1876. W. SOUTH, Honorary Secretary.

TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—A stylish DOG-CART in good order (by Ness), brass mounted HARNESS, a very fast trotting AUSTRALIAN MARE, 6 years old, quiet in saddle and harness. Turn-out complete, Rs. 1,100. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.

Just Published. Price—One Rupee.

THE THEORY OF RELEVANCY for the purpose of Judicial Evidence; by G. C. WHITWORTH, C.S.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA,—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable scale.	Age.
30	Rs. 21 5 4	Rs. 28 12 5	Rs. 30 10 6	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 [illegible]	4

The above Rates are from 15 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—JUST Received Christmas Plum Puddings, Mince Meat, Bon-Bons, Cosaques, Holly Sprays, Hams, Bacon and Cheese every Mail, Copenhagen Butter, also just to hand.

[illegible] LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE STORES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, and 1st January respectively.

C. [illegible] MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 27th December 1875.

NOTICE.

MY NEPHEW, JEHANGEER SHAPOORJEE, who was employed by me in my Firm at Bombay of CABINET MAKER and GENERAL MERCHANT, on the KALBADAVIE ROAD, having EMBEZZLED a large sum of Money obtained by him without my knowledge or authority in my name, from one of my European Customers, has run away. He has been DISMISSED from my service. The Public at Bombay and at Out-stations are therefore hereby CAUTIONED against making any PAYMENTS on account of my aforesaid Firm to the said Jehangeer Shapoorjee, or entrusting any Goods or Orders to him for my Firm.

[illegible]

[illegible] JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

Bombay, 22nd December 1875.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS which was convened for the 23rd instant, being not held on that day for want of quorum, has been ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1876, on which day it will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, at 3 P.M.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman.

Bombay, 23rd December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR WHICH RETURN TICKETS ARE AVAILABLE.

ABOLITION OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN PERSONAL AND ORDINARY LUGGAGE.

REDUCTION IN RATE FOR EXCESS LUGGAGE.

ABOLITION OF THE EXTRA GHAUT MILEAGE UPON THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS PASSENGER FARES.

REDUCTION IN RATE FOR FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS.

The Public are hereby informed that the following ALTERED RATES and ARRANGEMENTS will take effect on SATURDAY, the FIRST of JANUARY 1876, and will remain in force from that date until further notice, viz:—

RETURN TICKETS.—First and Second Class Return Tickets for Passengers, and Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages at a fare and a half for the double journey between any two Stations on this line will be available for return on any day within two Calendar months and the journey can be broken as often and for as long either way as the holders of the Tickets or the Owners of Horses or Carriages may desire provided that only one journey is made in each direction, and that the return journey is completed within the two months.

LUGGAGE.—The distinction between personal and ordinary luggage will be abolished. All articles (except such as are of a DANGEROUS NATURE) will be [illegible] Luggage.

The rate for Passengers' Excess Luggage will be reduced to Two Pies per Maund per Mile, the same quantity as heretofore being still allowed free.

EXTRA GHAUT MILEAGE.—Thirty-two Miles for the Bhore Ghaut and Twenty Miles for the Thull Ghaut will be no longer added to the distance in calculating the Third and the Fourth Class Fares and the charges for Excess Luggage of Third and Fourth Class Passengers.

FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS.—Booked from Boree Bunder or from Byculla will be carried by Passenger Train at the Owner's risk at the rate of One Eighth Pie per Maund per Mile.

Some of these altered arrangements AFFECT the THROUGH BOOKING with other Railways and some of them have been adopted by the other Companies. Particulars can be obtained on application at Stations or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December 1875.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate price.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Xmas Presents

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for CHRISTMAS SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BADMINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DRAWBACK ON COTTON DESPATCHED FROM DHOND TO BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, if COTTON, from the Nuggur District, [illegible] of not less than (30,000) THIRTY THOUSAND MAUNDS between THIS DATE and the 30TH SEPTEMBER 1876, by any merchant or bona fide firm, carrying on business at Ahmednugger, a DRAWBACK of FIFTEEN PER CENT., on the amount paid for Carriage, will be allowed. Merchants or Dealers who intend to claim this allowance, must give advice accordingly before the end of January next, either to the District Traffic Manager, Poona, or to the Undersigned, and no drawback will be allowed to any firm which does not give such notice within the specified time.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December 1875.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

Now Ready. Price Rs. 16, by Post Rs. 17-8.

PRINSEP'S
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE
FIFTH EDITION.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CASSELL'S TECHNICAL MANUALS.

THIS Series of popular Handbooks contains works on Practical Perspective, Drawing, Building, &c., especially suited to Class Teachers, Artisans, Students, &c.

BY ELLIS A. DAVIDSON.

	Rs.	
Linear Drawing with Diagrams	1	4
Orthographic and Isometrical Projection, Diagrams	1	4
Linear Drawing and Projection in 1 Volume	2	4
Practical Perspective, numerous Diagrams	2	0
Model Drawing do.	2	0
Drawing for Machinists and Engineers, Plates and Illustrations	3	[illegible]
Drawing for Carpenters and Joiners, 260 Illustrations	2	4
Drawing for Metal Plate Workers, illustrated	2	0
[illegible] illustrated by the Author	2	0
Drawing for Stonemasons, Plates and Drawing Copies	2	0
Building, Construction and Architectural Drawing, fully Illustrated	1	4
Gothic Stonework, Plates by the Author	2	0

BY MAJOR V. D. MAJENDIE, R.A.

The Arms and Ammunition of the British Service, illustrated	1	8

SOLD BY
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

S. & Co. call special attention to their late arrivals of the NEWEST DESIGNS in HARNESS MOUNTINGS, suitable for 4-in-hand CARRIAGE, DOG CART, TANDEM and CURRICLE HARNESS. In their Ware Room will be found EVERY REQUISITE for the COACH HOUSE and STABLE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE ADMIRALTY,

AND THE UNDERNOTED WELL KNOWN
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN LINES:—
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Messrs. MATHESON & Co.	Messrs. McGREGOR, GOW & Co.
Messrs. WATTS, MILBURN & Co.	Messrs. KILLICK, MARTIN & Co.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES AND OVER FIFTY REGIMENTAL MESSES.

AGENTS FOR WACHTER & CO., SHIPPERS OF CHAMPAGNE FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LONDON TRADE.

AGENTS FOR BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNACS.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. POONAH.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in stating that they have received authority to supply their Wines and Spirits for Passenger use by this ship.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have further pleasure in stating that their PORT has been selected by a Committee of Officers for use on board H. M. Ships.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

The amount of full Duty and Dues now levied on Wines, Spirits, Cord[ials], etc., is as follow:—

On Clarets Rs. 2 per dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints.
„ Burgundies, Rs. 2.
„ German Still Wine, Rs. 3.
„ Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3.
„ Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5.
„ Spirits, Rs. 6.
„ Cordials Rs. 6.
Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.

The Cash charges we add to our in Bond prices.

NEW DUTIES. NEW DUTIES.

NOTIFICATION.

The recent augmentation of Duties in addition to recently imposed Town Dues has rendered it compulsory for us to alter quotations.

We are obliged to treat the Cash disbursements now demanded of us by Government and the Municipality as a cash advance, upon which if Credit is taken we must charge 5 per cent interest but not otherwise. We shall therefore from henceforth quote an "in bond" price for all our Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, adding to invoice the forwarding charges and Town Dues.

We regret that there has been so excessive an increase in Custom Duties on our "article de commerce" in particular, for to Europeans in India, Wines and Spirits are, in numberless instances, necessaries and not luxuries.

BORDEAUX—RED.

		In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner Wines.	28	30
„ RAUZAN		22	25
„ PALMER		20	22
„ LAROSE	Dinner Wines.	17	19
„ St. JULIEN		15	17
„ CANTENAC		13	15

LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	8½	10½

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Quarter Cask. Of about 20 gals. or 11½ doz.	Hhd. 45 gals. or 23 doz.
CHATEAU MOUTON	256	508
„ RAUZAN	200	385
„ PALMER	175	340
„ LAROSE	140	265
St. JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
St. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	23
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

	Qts.	Pts.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine .... white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

(OUR OWN, WACHTER AND CO.'S, GIESLER, SIBADEY &c. &c.)

	Qts.	Pts.
FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Brand	42	44
[illegible] 24 half-pints	26	—
Ditto ditto per hamper of [illegible]	42	44
GIESLER'S [illegible]	36	38
FINE DRY SPARKLING [illegible]	[illegible]	35
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	[illegible]
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
„ EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
„ [illegible]	24	26
„ EXCELLENT WINE	24	26

STILL.

	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	43
„ RUDESHEIMER, [illegible] mellow	24	26
„ HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
„ LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNEBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old .... gold seal	34
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior, black seal	31
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, Pale, black seal	[illegible]
VINO PURO, very pale, dry .... blue seal	25
OLOROSO, nutty and dry .... green seal	21
MANZANILLA .... red seal	19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	24
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS
(Wickered.)

The demand for these has led us to increase [illegible] importations of the following description:—

All in Bond in India, Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

	4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Blue seal quality	58	180	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	35	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	401
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	29	87	164	318
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	21	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qts.		Pts.	
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	33	0	—	
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	0	26	0
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	0	22	0
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	0	18	0
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	0	—	

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
„ black seal quality	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	36 & [illegible]	
Do. do. in Pint flasks	14	0
Do. fine old, soft Pale .... yellow cap	22	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12	0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	10	0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16	0
Do. in Flasks	9	0
Do. ½ Flasks	5	10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	[illegible]	
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	[illegible]	
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] low first quality	13	8
GENEVA, in flasks, the best [illegible] pure, mellow	15	0
[illegible]	9	0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Gals. Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter Cask. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186	—
„ „ 2	7-8	148	—
„ „ 3	6-0	111	—
„ „ 4	5-8	—	159

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s CELEBRATED COGNACS.

* ONE STAR, in great demand	21	4
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	22	8
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz.	23	0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz.	25	0
** TWO STARS	24	0
*** THREE STARS, superior	27	0
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	33	0

The above quotations are not "in bond" but include charges to our Godown with the exception of the enhanced Custom Duty to be added at Rs. 2 per case.

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the best description, per case, Rs. 22.

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White, finest Amsterdam	37	39
CHARTREUSE, Green, per bottle	6	8
Do. Yellow	5	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.
All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.

Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
„ „ 6 „ pts. 3-12 „ „

COOPER A VATTING OF
DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
„ „ 6 „ pts. 3-8 „ „

MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.

Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.

Trade Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—
BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

[illegible] ENING, 31st [illegible]

[illegible] ket closed [illegible] the holidays.

Reuter's telegram of this morning reports that the Liverpool Cotton Market opened dull; sales 8,000, and actual imports 13,000 bales; Consols being quoted at 93¾, and French Rentes at 104¾.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 25th December 1875

Open 1278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,72,073	0	0
Merchandise	2,68,595	0	0
Telegraph	928	0	0
Earths Trains	322	8	0
Total Rs.	4,41,918	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles. Total Rs.	4,30,899	11	6
Increase Rs.	11,018	12	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEARL, 356 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Coast and Cutch, with one hundred and ninety-three deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER GULANAR, 90 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Mozambique (November 5th), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. MEDINA, 523 tons, Captain C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, Hoodeda and Suez, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Coast and Cutch, with two hundred and one deck passengers. She will sail to-day for some ports, with a general cargo and one hundred and six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. H. Thorpe, and twenty-seven deck passengers.

THE following is the list of additional passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Sumatra sailed yesterday at 10 a.m. to Genoa. For Genoa.—Maj. Brown and Mr. William Pome. For Leghorn.—Revd D. C. Lessmann and Revd Walsh. For Suez.—Mr. C. de Carriere, Mr Otto Kimze, Mr. and Mrs. Beaudes, and Mr. Welsh.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. CALCUTTA, 518 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Fahey and two servants. For Bagdad.—Mrs. Syed Modee Hoosein. For different ports—Twenty-one deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. MACEDONIA, 1,352 tons, Captain J. Laird, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Cutbill and boy, Col. Grogan, Mrs. Molesworth, Miss Amy Molesworth, Miss Eva Molesworth, Miss Laura Molesworth, Master Percy Molesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Siligman, Master Guy Molesworth, and Master Robert Molesworth.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J. K. Atkinson, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Calicut.—M. F. C. Carslake, and Mr. W. F. Gooding. For Vingorla.—M. F. Chambers and servant. For Tellicherry.—Mr. T. A. Monro, and Mr. A. L. Alexander. For Carwar.—Mr. K. Duthee. For Rutnagherry.—Mr. J. E. Down and servant. For different ports.—Five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Gulanar	Nacoda	Mozambique, Nov 5.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Dec 27.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Cutch, Dec 28.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Dec 28.
31	Mininges	Philips	Newcastle, July 13.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Warner	Aden, Dec 12.
	Zambesi (s)	Cymons	Southampton, Dec 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	H. M. S. Crocodile	Sharp	England.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	P. G. via Kurrachee.
	Macedonia (s)	Laird	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.
	Medina (s)	Russell	Aden, Jeddah, Hoodeda, and Suez

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ethiopia, Atkinson, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Oorun, Baker, Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
27	Historian (s)	W[illegible]	Liverpool, Nov 21.
	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Southampton, Nov 18.
	[illegible]	Walker	London, Sept 8.
	Brechin Castle	Smith	Greenock, Sept 11.
	Queen of Beauty	Moultan	Liverpool, Aug 21.
	Laman R Mead	Dixon	San Francisco, Sept 28.
	Emelie de Gerandie	Guiland	Bombay, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
27	Viceroy (s)		
	Royal Alfred		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
28	Renown (s)	Trincomalee.
	Baghdad (s)	Rangoon and N. Ports.
29	Piston Castle	Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
27	Celeste	Gopaulpore.
28	W H Watson	London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·932
Temperature of the Air	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	65·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·2
Minimum do. do.	68·9
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	237

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zanita s, 5,875 Bundles coir yarn, Ceejee Lilladhur; 200 bags myrabollams, Sewjee Kessowjee; 20 bales wool, Lilladhur Sewjee; [illegible] bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 200 bags [illegible] Nursee Khuttow; 425 bags myrabollams, [illegible]

Tagus s, [illegible] 425 bags myrabollams, Runcherdass [illegible] myrabollams, [illegible] wool, Nursee Khuttow; 24 bales Nursee Khuttow; [illegible] Toolseedass; 125 bales [illegible] wool, Pragjee Vusta.

FOR LO[illegible]

Khiva s, 23 bales skins and 2 bales hides, [illegible] Glinee Esmall and Co; [illegible] Forbes and Co; [illegible] mer; 4 bales [illegible] 3 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Sir Char[illegible] ed; 8 cases [illegible] 2 bales skins and 10 bales hides, Hassum W[illegible] and 25 cases hides and 2 bales skins, Abdool Reman Ab[illegible] C.M. [illegible] flahmaws, Mareally Nuthoo; 85 cases flahmaws [illegible] ginger, Mareally Munjee; 14 boxes silver coins, [illegible] of I L and C; 1 bale silk, P and O Co; 4 bundles [illegible] teeth, Allybhoy Mahamedjee; 4 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Adamjee; 18 bundles E teeth, Surriff Durvesh; 16 bundles E teeth, Moolchund Jewraj

FOR HULL.

Lalla, 200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Cutbill, Captain, Bengal 2-12th Regt, on leave, from Ferozpore.

DECEMBER 31.

Bianco, Lieut, Madras 48th Regt, to rejoin, from Deolalee.
Thatcher, Col, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave, from Rajkote.
Hall, Major, Bombay D A Genl, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 31.

Evans, Captain, Bengal 6th Royal Regt, on duty, to Delhi.
Lyster, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Bankipore.
Thatcher, Col, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave, to Mahableshwur

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 28.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Capt G H Tillard, Actg Supt, Central Jail, Cannanore, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from 19th Nov 1875, under Section 18 a of the Civil Leave Code, preparatory to proceeding on furlough on medical certificate.

Surg-Maj F Fletcher will be considered as Actg Supt of the Central Jail at Cannanore, from the 19th Nov 1875, the date on which he assumed charge of the Jail from Capt G H Tillard.

Surg R E Ross acted as Supt of the Dist Jail at Berhampore from 17th Sept to 1st Dec 1875.

Mr R T Ross to be Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, but to act as Asst Supt of Police, Ganjam, until further orders, with retrospective effect from the 27th Nov 1875.

Mr H P Gordon, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, resumed charge of the Court from Mr Newman on the forenoon of the 21st Dec 1875

Mr G D Irvine, Actg Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, assumed charge of the Court on the 21st Dec 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brig Genl C Cooke is permitted to embark either from Madras or Bombay, on the furlough granted to him in G O G No 812, dated 21st Dec 1875

His Grace the Govr is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Vety Surg George Western to have Veterinary charge of His Grace's Body Guard.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr O H Hayne, Ex Engr of the 4th grade, six weeks' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code

Mr G A Vardon, Sub-Engr of the 3rd grade, Kurnool District, one month's privilege leave from or after the 6th Jan 1876, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Col W H Hessey, Depy Supt, Revenue Survey, to act as Supdt Revenue Survey, during Col Priestley's absence on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr H Gompertz, 1st Asst Supt, in temporary charge of No 3 Party, to act as Depy Supt, Revenue Survey, during Col Hessey's employment on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Jeremiah Garnet Horsfall to act as Colr and Mag of South Canara during the absence of Mr A McC Webster on leave or until further orders.

This cancels Mr Horsfall's appointment in the last Gazette to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of Tinnevelly.

Mr W A Happell will be considered as having acted as Colr and Mag of the Tinnevelly Dis from the 5th to the 18th Oct 1875.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surg William Smyth Fox, Civil Surg, Vellore, to act as Civil Surg, Trichinopoly, during the employment of Depy Surg-Genl John Wilson temporarily on other duty or until further order.

Col M T Ffrench and A F Place attained Colonel's allowances from the 21st inst. under the operation of paragraph 81 of G O G G No 808 of 1868.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification, No 2291-F, dated 18th Aug 1875, the recognition by the Govt of India of Monsr Henry de Dobbeleire as Actg Vice-Consul for France at Madras has been confirmed by H M's Govt

Mr G F Russell, Sub-Asst of No 1, Coimbatore Survey Party, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months, under Section 12 of the Rules, from the 1st Feb 1876.

Mr C S Thompson, Probationary Asst Supt of No 4 Madura Survey Party, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month, under Section 12 of the Rules, from the 7th Dec 1875.

Mr E B[illegible]ber, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, has been granted a further extention of twenty-nine days' privilege leave.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Serjt J Armitage, Canal Overseer, Mount Range, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

Sick leave on medical certificate for six weeks, from 1st Nov 1875, has been granted to Supervisor Sub-Conductor R P Lennon, Bangalore Dist.

Mr B Stephens, Supervisor, 1st grade, Tanjore Dist, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks, from the 15th inst.

Mr Thomas Dyer, Storekeeper of the Chief Office of the Inspr-Genl of Police, having returned to duty on the 20th Dec 1875 the unexpired portion of leave granted to him in the "Gazette," dated 13th April 1875, page 763, is cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. [illegible]	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Dec. 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	Jan. 8	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 11	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 17	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" —	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 13th May last, it is notified that on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M. and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 6 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, to Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the rates for Payment in arrear because of the very [illegible] interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by [illegible] Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10	0	0
Per Copy	" 0	4	0

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. S. B.—You should [illegible] concerned [illegible] address your letter to the newspaper [illegible]

VOX [illegible] POPULI.—Your letter is not authenticated.

[illegible] AX.—Most probably the Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the East India Association could give you the information you want, as that Association does, we believe, recommend suitable residences in London for young students from India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

D'SOUZA—December 30th, at Upper Mahim, the wife of Dr P C D'Souza, of a daughter.

FACKERJEE—December 30th, at Breach Candy, the wife of Dady Fackerjee, Billiard Marker, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—December 27th, at Seephore, Howrah, the wife of Dr R Bird, of a son.

FARR—December 28th, at No 6, Ballygunge, the wife of G C Farr, of a daughter.

HARRISON—December 22th, at Midnapore, the wife of H L Harrison, Esq, CS, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CUMBERLAND—December 17th, at Bareilly, Charles Burrell Cumberland, son of Major-General C B Cumberland, aged 48.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876.

SINCE 1858 there has been no more eventful year in the annals of India than that which has just expired. The new era of peace and consolidation which began with the assumption by the Crown of the direct Government of India had, up to 1875, supplied no more exciting topics for discussion than purely administrative questions about the incidence of the Income-tax, the proper dimensions of Barracks for European Troops, the merits of different gauges for Indian Railways, and the extent to which reproductive Public Works should be constructed out of borrowed capital. The Government of India had had one or two little frontier wars to amuse itself with, in addition to the usual squabbles with refractory Native Princes; and the hidden fires of discontent, beneath the surface of general tranquillity, had revealed their existence in the formidable Wahabee conspiracy and the assassinations of Justice Norman and Lord Mayo; but the ordinary condition of the country was one of perfect order and entire submission to the unquestioned authority of the British Government. Lord Northbrook must be held responsible for the revival of political controversy in 1875, and for having ex[illegible]icism the w[illegible] system [illegible] this country, and more especially the relations between the Paramount Power and its principal feudatories. Early in January 1875 the Viceroy, having summoned to Calcutta Mr. Souter, the Police Commissioner of Bombay, and gone over with him anxiously and deliberately the evidence he had gathered at Baroda regarding the attempt to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre, satisfied himself that the Gaekwar Mulharrao had been an accomplice in the plot. A wing of a European regiment and a battery of artillery were forthwith despatched from Poona by way of Bombay to Baroda; the Gaekwar's reforming Minister, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and his friends, seeing that matters were getting serious, prudently resigned office and made themselves scarce; and on the 14th of January Sir Lewis Pelly, the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, arrested Mulharrao and assumed the administration of the State. To conciliate native opinion, which might be startled at this act of vigour, the Government of India at the same time promised, in a Proclamation, to have Mulharrao fairly tried, and, whatever might be the issue of the trial, to refrain from annexing Baroda to the British dominions. On this hint the Mahrattas of Poona and Bombay, whose sentimental feelings were outraged by the arrest of a Mahratta Sovereign, and who besides had material interests involved, as many Sirdars and Brahmins of the Deccan were maintained by the bounty of Mulharrao, commenced an agitation which, while nominally confined to the approval of Lord Northbrook's policy, was really intended to convey the impression that the sympathies of natives generally were with that Prince. An attempt made to hold a public meeting in Bombay was defeated by the refusal of the Parsees to make common cause with the Mahrattas, who did not feel themselves strong enough to act alone; but at Poona popular gatherings and prayer meetings were held, and a well-written memorial on the duties of the Paramount Power and the privileges of Native Princes was drawn up and sent to the Viceroy. Alarmed, apparently, at these hostile demonstrations, and eager to make matters smooth, Lord Northbrook came to the extraordinary resolution to appoint a Commission consisting of three European and three Native members, not to try the Gaekwar, but to inquire into the case and report upon it, the right to pronounce the final verdict being reserved to the Government of India. The distinction between an inquiry and a trial was, of course, at once overlooked by the public; for it was considered out of the question that the Government of India, after appointing a solemn tribunal to hear evidence in open Court, could refuse to abide by the report of its own Commissioners. The Commissioners nominated were Sir R. Couch, Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir R. Meade, Mr. P. S. Melvill, the Maharaja Scindia, the Maharaja of Jeypore, and Sir Dinkur Rao. On what precedent Lord Northbrook acted in thus asking Native Princes to sit in judgment on one of their own order, it is hard to say. Mr. Hunter mentions in his *Life of Lord Mayo* that the Viceroy proposed at one time to employ the Maharaja of Jeypore as an arbitrator to inquire into the grievances of the Chief of Ulwar's discontented subjects with a view to their remedy. "If," Lord Mayo wrote, "I can find an officer of sufficient rank "and experience to go down and arbitrate in "this matter, I would be inclined to ask the "Maharaja of Jeypore to assist in the arbitration. "He is a member of our Legislative Council; "though a Rajpoot of Rajpoots, he is an enlightened Prince, and I cannot but think "that it would have a great effect in Rajpootana "were we to call in, for the settlement of a "very dangerous dispute, the assistance of one "of the oldest and most respected of their "own Chiefs." The march of events in Ulwar was too rapid to allow this experiment to be tried; but, if Lord Northbrook was guided in the Baroda case by the example of what his predecessor had wished to do in Rajpootana, he evidently forgot that in Ulwar the dispute was between the Chief and his subjects, while in Baroda the Native Prince was accused of trying to murder the representative of the British Government. No doubt, Lord Northbrook considered that it would immensely strengthen the moral position of the British Government if such Chiefs as Scindia and Jeypore, and such [illegible] Brahmins as Dinkur Rao, concurred in the expediency of deposing the Gaekwar; but to expect them to forego all prejudices of race, religion, and self-interest, and to decree the deposition of one of the chief Native Sovereigns of India even if he had plotted against the life of the British Resident at his Court, was to give them credit for a power of self-abnegation in excess of human nature. The result of the inquiry justified the fear that the appointment of a mixed Commission would turn out to be a grave political mistake. The Court sat at Baroda and heard evidence publicly, observing all the forms of a regular criminal trial. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who had been retained as chief counsel for the defence, and who was allowed to cross-examine witnesses, took from the first the line of representing the prosecution as a conspiracy against his unhappy client organized by the Police, and to which perhaps Colonel Phayre himself might have been a party. Reports of the proceedings were published from day to day by the Bombay newspapers, which had established branch printing offices at Baroda for the occasion, and the Serjeant's outspoken criticisms were welcomed with wild delight by the whole Mahratta population of Western India. The trial lasted for three weeks, and day by day the popular excitement increased. The native press became insolent and even mutinous in language, openly proclaiming the belief of the people in Mulharrao's innocence, and demanding that he should be released and restored to his throne. After Serjeant Ballantine's closing speech for the defence, in which he declared that the evidence was not sufficient to convict the veriest pickpocket, the champions of Mulharrao felt assured of a victory; and their confidence seemed to be well-founded, when, early in March, one or two of the leading English papers, and notably the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette*, without even having the decency to wait for the report of the Commissioners, asserted, on the strength of what was brought out by Serjeant Ballantine in cross-examination, that the prosecution had completely broken down and that Mulharrao ought to be acquitted. It soon leaked out, moreover, that the Commission was equally divided in opinion about the Gaekwar's guilt, the European Commissioners regarding the evidence for the prosecution as conclusive, while the Native Commissioners considered it insufficient and refused to convict the Gaekwar. Lord Salisbury, having the English press on his side, thought that the inquiry should be treated as null and void; but the Government of India, perceiving when too late into what a scrape it had thrust itself, and understanding that the acquittal and restoration of Mulharrao would be fatal to its authority in India, pleaded its right, according to the terms of the Proclamation appointing the Commissioners, to act on the opinion of Sir Richard Couch and his European colleagues. The controversy was prolonged for a fortnight, and it was not till the 19th of April that the Viceroy in Council decreed the deposition of Mulharrao, and issued a Proclamation in the name of "Her Majesty's Government," stating that the whole case against the Gaekwar for the attempted murder of Colonel Phayre had been set aside, and that he had been deposed on account of his general misgovernment. *Immediately afterwards*, a Resolution by the Government of India was published, emphatically affirming the guilt of Mulharrao in the poisoning case; and the puzzled public was inclined to admire the firmness of Lord Northbrook, believing that he had been overruled by the Secretary of State and that he had only not sent in his resignation of the Governor-Generalship for fear of giving the malcontents in India cause to triumph. The deposition of Mulharrao was effected easily enough, and there was no disturbance except an insignificant riot by the partisans of Luxmeebaee, his latest wife, and their infant child. The people of Baroda, who had every reason to hate their ruler, readily acquiesced in the transfer of the Sovereignty to a distant branch of the Gaekwar family; and the Viceroy got the credit of having redeemed his reputation by acting at last with vigour and promptness. Some time afterwards, however, a Minute by Lord Northbrook was published, from which it appeared that his Lordship had accommodated himself with the Secretary of State and saved his appointment by abandoning the firm ground on which he had stood, and actually [illegible] his concurrence in Lord Salisbury's argument for deposing Mulharrao. Now, the Government of India had deprived the Government of Bombay of the control over Baroda affairs, because the latter Government advocated interference in Baroda to secure to the people of that State a decent form of administration, and because it insisted on supporting Colonel Phayre in his efforts to show the real character of Mulharrao's rule. It could not, therefore, without the grossest inconsistency and meanness, fall back, after it had given up the poisoning case, on the reports of the Bombay Government and Colonel Phayre, and punish Mulharrao for misgovernment which it had explicitly condoned. The Government of India was also well aware that, according to the terms of Lord Canning's Sunnud, the right of succession to the throne could not be legally taken away from Mulharrao's family, unless that Prince had been disloyal to the British Government; yet it deliberately ousted Mulharrao's child. It seemed impossible to combine greater weakness of conduct with greater arbitrariness of disposition; and Lord Northbrook's character as a statesman was destroyed by his own Minute. The Viceroy, however, reaped his reward. The influence of Lord Salisbury secured him the support of an obsequious Parliament; and the degeneracy of Parliamentary Government was marked by the silence maintained throughout the Session in the Houses of Lords and Commons on a subject which had been fiercely discussed by the Press, which had engaged the attention of the civilized world, and which touched the very vitals of British rule in India. It is understood that Lord Northbrook has learnt only one lesson from the Baroda blunder: he has been casting about ever since for means of silencing the native press. He does not see that any measures he might invent for this purpose would be ineffectual unless he could at the same time gag the English papers published in India and in England. It shows how lacking he is in intelligence and foresight when he wishes to protect himself by effacing public opinion. Can he not understand that his only safety is in acting wisely and making himself respected, and that, however tightly he shuts down the safety valve, and however resolutely he sits upon it, he and the ship and ship's crew are sure some day to be blown into the air?

Scarcely had Lord Northbrook been saved out of the Baroda scrape, than he began to make a mess of things in Burma. In February Mr. Margary, who had travelled across China from the east coast to Bhamo, and had been requested to accompany back to the capital of Yunnan a Mission under Colonel Browne despatched by the Government of India to explore the routes between Burma and Western China, was murdered by the Chinese, while at the same time the Mission was attacked and driven back by an overpowering force. Several intercepted letters suggested the inference that the King of Burma had been privy to the hostile designs of the Chinese, and this suspicion was confirmed by his ostentatious reception with the utmost honours of the Governor of Yunnan, who was supposed to have sanctioned the murder of Mr. Margary and the attack on the British Mission. When, therefore, it became known that Sir Douglas Forsyth, the Viceroy's most trusted Political Officer, had been sent as Envoy to Mandalay to demand explanations on this subject as well as to arrange a trifling frontier difficulty, great hopes were entertained that the King would at last be called to account. It was even rumoured that Sir Douglas had been instructed not to take his shoes off on entering the Royal presence, and that, if remonstrated with, he would serve the barbarian Monarch much as the Norman noble did the King of France, when, being sent to do homage for Duke Rollo by kissing the royal foot, he seized it and upset the King in the presence of all his courtiers. Sir Douglas, however, only stipulated that the dirty approach to the King's audience room should be covered with a carpet, so that, when he took his boots off, he might be able to keep his stockings clean; and the ridicule excited by this incident was changed into disgust when it was found that the King's disclaimer of opposition to the British Mission was at once accepted, [illegible] might probably have been made as clear as the Gaekwar's, and that the Envoy came away satisfied in spite of the King's distinct refusal to let another British Mission be escorted through his territory by an armed force. Sir Douglas Forsyth has since shown that he acted strictly according to instructions in all he did at Mandalay; and the humiliation inflicted on the British name by his abortive Embassy must therefore be placed to the account of the Government of India. Lord Northbrook has not ventured openly to throw the blame on his Envoy; he even published a Resolution approving of all Sir Douglas had done. But it is, nevertheless, understood that this favourite has been sacrificed to exigencies of State, that is to say, he has been made a scapegoat for the Viceroy's sins; and that he will not be again employed on important Missions. The Government of India has since feebly striven to regain its ascendancy at the Court of Mandalay by opening fresh negotiations through the Resident; but the King evades the real question by consenting to let an armed escort pass through Burma, but making difficulties about what its strength shall be; and meanwhile no Mission is sent, and the murder of Mr. Margary and the repulse of Colonel Browne remain unavenged and are well nigh forgotten.

In the province of Finance, which was supposed to be peculiarly Lord Northbrook's own, the blunders of the year were as conspicuous as in politics. The changed values of goods, and the engagements made by Lord Salisbury with Manchester, rendered necessary a revision of the Indian Tariff. The Viceroy, accordingly, appointed a Committee which recommended some important alterations, most of which would be advantageous to trade. At a meeting of the Legislative Council held in Simla, the mercantile members being absent, the Viceroy passed the new Tariff, adding to the suggestions of the Committee the extraordinary provision, intended to gratify Manchester, and yet not injure the Indian revenue, that an import duty should be levied on long-stapled cotton imported into India for the manufacture of the finer makes of goods, by way of compensation to the English manufacturers for the retention of the import duties on their cloth and yarn. Such an unprincipled "dodge," for it was nothing better, roused the indignation of both India and Manchester. The Government of India had given up the principle that the import duties on English goods could be defended, and, after thus inviting renewed attacks on those duties, had had recourse to the foolish expedient of mocking the English manufacturers with a boon which the semi-official papers in India were careful to explain could be no boon at all. How shortsighted Lord Northbrook must be to suppose he can delude keen men of business in this way. The result of his device is that Sir Lewis Mallet has been sent out by Lord Salisbury to revise the Tariff anew; and, though the Viceroy seems to be trying to keep Sir Lewis at a distance as long as he can, he must see him at last and abandon his absurd double system of protection. Then will come the turn of Mr. T. C. Hope, of the Bombay Civil Service, who is at present Lord Northbrook's reigning favourite, but who, when his policy is perforce given up, will find himself discarded as remorselessly as Lord Northbrook was. But Mr. Hope's star is still in the ascendant, and the Viceroy has entrusted to him the congenial task of carrying through the Legislative Council a Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, the object of which is to place all landholders in this Presidency at the mercy of zealous Revenue officials by depriving them of the protection of the Civil Courts. With how little wisdom the Government of India must be conducted, when such a hateful Bill is thrust upon Bombay at the instance of the most dangerous adviser the Viceroy could have selected out of the whole Civil Service of this Presidency.

Public attention has, however, recently been diverted from the Viceroy's blunders by an event which will be memorable in the history of India. The English people are so jealous of any increase of the political influence of the Royal Family, that the Prince of Wales, though he has now reached a time of life when with reasonable men the love of pleasure yields to the nobler passion of ambition, is precluded from taking any active share in the government of England. It seems to have occurred to Mr Disraeli, however, that His Royal Highness might have the satisfaction of becoming an important political personage and of doing good service to the State, if he were to visit the greatest dependency of the British Crown, and to try the effect of his personal presence in quickening the loyalty of the people of India. But, to prevent disappointment the political motive of the Prince's journey was carefully concealed. No stress was laid on the investment of the Khedive's heir by His Royal Highness with the Star of India, although this significant proof of the intimacy of England's relations with Egypt was soon to be followed by the master-stroke of the Suez Canal purchase and the virtual transfer to English hands of the management of Egyptian finance. For a long time, too, the Prince's voyage to India was represented as undertaken chiefly for pleasure; and it was not till he had landed in Bombay and been received with an enthusiasm which surprised and delighted the English people, that the political aspect of the tour began to be generally recognised. Since His Royal Highness left Bombay he has been borne from one triumph to another, and his progress through India will be completed, we may venture to hope, as satisfactorily as it has been begun. It is too soon to say if His Royal Highness's visit will make a lasting impression; but we believe it will, for besides bringing out, in a marked manner, the general contentment of the mass of the nation with British rule, it has undoubtedly had the effect of familiarising the people, in a way previously unknown, with the fact of their immediate subjection to an Imperial dynasty to which the greatest Princes of India, Mussulman and Hindoo, alike owe allegiance. The only discordant note in the preparations for the Prince's reception was struck by the Nizam's Government, which refused, on the plea of his ill-health, to let the youthful Sovereign of Hyderabad come down to Bombay to pay his homage to the Heir to the British Crown. This difficulty might have been settled quietly if Lord Northbrook had not detected in it a splendid opportunity for making another blunder. The Government of India knows very well the change that has taken place in Sir Salar Jung's feelings owing to his disappointment about Berar, and it probably had good reasons for supposing that the reason alleged by the Hyderabad Court for keeping the Nizam at home was not the real one. But, instead of frankly expressing its sentiments, or else saying nothing about them, it stupidly began to wrangle with Sir Salar Jung and to show that, while professing confidence in him, it really distrusted him. The Hyderabad Minister, profiting by Mulharrao's example, sent the correspondence to the English papers, which indignantly denounced the Government for insulting a man who in 1857 was one of the best friends the English had in India. Lord Northbrook, having recourse to his usual policy, affronted Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, who was going away on leave, by offering to transfer him to Mysore when he returned to India, and Mr. Saunders at once resigned the service. Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, will, it is understood, be the next victim; for the Viceroy seems to care for no one but himself, and has already driven many able and independent men into retirement, and earned for himself the cordial dislike of the Indian services. Not gifted with a statesmanlike capacity, and yet insatiable in grasping at arbitrary power which he does not know how to use when he has got it, he leans on one favourite after another, and at each new breakdown some new man is sacrificed. If we may use a vulgar illustration to depict the character of so great a personage we might say that he reminds us of Mr. Winkle on the ice. "These are very awkward skates, Mr. Weller," said Mr. Winkle. "I'm afeard the's a very orkard gen'l'man in 'em, Sir," said Sam.

IMPROVED AXLE-BOXES FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

WE have just had the opportunity of inspecting a most useful invention for the improvement of the axle-boxes of Railway carriages which should speedily come into general use, for not only does it make a stride in advance mechanically, [illegible] the consumption of grease or oil is immense. The inventor is Mr. Owen Tomlinson, Foreman Carriage Builder, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and he has patented the invention in India and the United Kingdom.

Every traveller by railway must be presumed to be aware of the existence and use of axle-boxes on railway carriages, but as all are not acquainted with their mechanism, we may mention that in order to facilitate the action of the axle and relieve it from friction a brass bearing is fitted to the "journal" or extremity of the axle, and in Tomlinson's patent only about half the quantity of brass ordinarily required is used. And while the invention provides by an ingenious contrivance for the retention of the bearing in its proper place by means of an iron "keep," the oil, instead of running to waste and having to be constantly replenished, is retained within the box by means of an improved washer, which also excludes effectually monsoon rain and dust. Perhaps not the least merit in the patent are the immense saving it secures in time and labour; at present when a brass gets out of order and has to be replaced, it is necessary to lift the carriage clear off the axle—a work requiring the use of screw-jacks and the labour of three men for two or three hours; whereas in the patent box all that is requisite is to remove the front cap or face plate, slacken back the two bolts which secure together the top and bottom castings of the axle box, and then insert in the open joint two packing pins of steel or iron. With a screw-jack the axle box can then be moved three quarters of an inch or so and the "keep" liberated, drawn clear of the collar of the axle bearing and pulled out; the defective brass being thereupon removed and substituted by a new one, the iron keep replaced, and the screw-jack lowered, the whole operation being performed by one man in ten minutes.

Mr. E. B. Carroll, the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, certifies that on the 15th December last he saw two of Tomlinson's patent axle-boxes which had been used on a composite carriage of the Company's mail train from 15th August to 12th December 1874, and had travelled over 35,498 miles. The boxes had been strapped up and locked, and not oiled or attended to during the whole of the time. When opened, the bearings were in good condition, the trimmings the same and very little worn, whilst the oil was free from grit. He thought the boxes could have been used for a considerable time longer without oiling, and he formed a very favourable opinion of the box from the result of the trial. Mr. Hornby, the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Mr. Borthwick, the Carriage Foreman of the G. I. P. Railway, also expressed very favourable opinions of the patent and of this trial, and state that from the 15th August to the 2th December, the consumption of oil in each box was only about half a pint while the boxes themselves were free from grit.

The comparative statement of the consumption and cost of oil in the ordinary box (Blackburn's patent) and in Tomlinson's shows that the cost was: Blackburn' Rs. 3-12 9; Tomlinson's 0-15-5; whilst the milage per two annas' worth of oil consumed was: Blackburn's 584 32? ; Tomlinson's 2202 572 In this statement no allowance is made for the five pints of oil out of the total six which still remained unconsumed in Tomlinson's box. The average of the mileage done before re-oiling was required stood respectively as follows: Blackburn's 865 904; Tomlinson's 35 498; but this does not give all the credit which can be claimed for the latter as five sixths of the oil originally put in remained unconsumed, as before stated.

The patent box is now being supplied for trial on the State Railway, and it may be mentioned that two boxes fitted to a carriage running daily in the Bandora local train, B. B. and C. I. R., have been in use since the 17th August 1874. The carriage has run over 4,000 miles without any additional oil being put into the boxes since that date, and without the boxes requiring any attention. What the savings from the adoption of the patent may be inferred from the fact that the ordinary boxes of carriages in the same train have required oiling every 20 or 25 days on an average, necessitating the daily attendance of a regular staff.

A trial of the patent is being given on the Great Northern line in England, and from the very favourable reception which the box has received from competent railway officials, [illegible] probable that Mr. Juland Danvers, Government Director of Indian Railways, and Mr. Rendall, C. E., Consulting Engineer for State Railways, who are now engaged in the inspection of Indian lines, may recognise the advantage of adopting this very [illegible] the great system of Railways over which they exercise control.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

CALCUTTA, 28TH DECEMBER.

LAST night the Viceroy gave a Grand Ball at Government House in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Government House is a splendid Palace; but notwithstanding its spaciousness, it was unable on this occasion to do justice to Lord Northbrook's hospitality, for the large dancing halls, the adjoining aisles, the verandahs, the side rooms, and even the staircases were crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The Ball was a "crush" in the most emphatic sense of the term. Notwithstanding this drawback, it was completely successful, and much in the same way that an old resident of Bombay used to boast that he had danced with the Duke of Wellington at the beginning of the century, I fancy that many of the ladies and gentlemen will remember in long years to come the Viceroy's Ball to the Prince of Wales in 1875. On the ground floor of Government House, the reception-rooms, which are paved with marble slabs, are situated; and from nine o'clock until nearly midnight these were thronged with new arrivals. The Ball-room is situate on the top floor of the House. Glistening white pillars support it on each side, and within them is the space reserved for the dancers, and without the cool aisles which are dear to loungers and lookers on. At some portions of the aisles there are verandahs, which look down upon the splendid gardens, full of tropical trees and flowers, and as a matter of course to some people these verandahs were even dearer than the marble aisles. At one end of the dancing hall, there was a cross room filled with gilt couches and chairs, and here [illegible] also the tired protégées of Terpsichore found a pleasant place of refuge. The whole house was brilliantly lighted; the dresses of the ladies, with few exceptions, were very beautiful; the music provided by the Buffs' band was excellent; the refreshments were all that could be desired; the Prince, dressed in the handsome uniform of his Hussars, and also decorated with the Star of India and a number of other orders, was present; the night was cool and pleasant, as all the evenings are in Calcutta at this time of the year; Lord Northbrook who was supported by the Hon. Miss Baring, was a gracious and hospitable host; all the rank and fashion of the Bengal Presidency were present; and under these circumstances, what more could be required to make a successful Viceregal Ball? I leave it to other special correspondents to talk of the glancing eyes, the rosy cheeks, the bewitching smiles, and the sumptuous fine raiment which everywhere met the gaze. All that I can do is to acknowledge a confused whirl of beauty, life and colour which it would be as useless to describe as it would be to separate the bits of a chromatrope or a kaleidoscope and give their dimension and characteristics. Lords, Knights, Commanders of the Bath, Victoria Cross men, and Honourables, jostled against you wherever you went, and raised instinctively that feeling of veneration for the British aristocracy which is always awanting in the breast of the true-born Briton. As for the ladies, they needed no titles to make them distinguished. The enthusiastic writers before alluded to may succeed partially in describing the splendid particles of life that made Government House shine and glitter on this occasion; but even though their imaginations were fired by the torch of Cupid, their pens guided by the *caduceus* of Mercury, and their whole soul glowing with the consciousness of spurs won on the field of battle, or the "largest circulation in the world," I take leave to doubt whether these gifted mortals could do justice [illegible] shapes are now [illegible] the adorable being whose [illegible] —that sylph in white satin [illegible] Falstaff when he was an innocent child like [illegible] had been drawn through an Alderman's [illegible] ring; of Her Majesty the Queen in the days of her Princess-ship, with the roses and lilies mingling themselves into their proper places [illegible] Grecian features, while the blushes here and smiles were alike watched over by a [illegible] golden hair; that stately damsel, robed in purple velvet trimmed with lace; that fair [illegible] enshrined in sky-blue silk; that stalwart [illegible] in scarlet silk treading the floor with the [illegible] of that noble animal which the Hindoos look on as the embodiment of grace—the elephant; [illegible] light figure, with the glistening grey eyes, hair entwined with roses, and pale [illegible] silk dress; that short red faced matron [illegible] arms and neck alike sparkle with diamonds; that other matron, whose face is leaving the follies of youth behind with a [illegible] smile, trailing a black silk dress trimmed with ancient lace which is the wonder and envy of the company; that fair bride who, [illegible] she rises to join the festive quadrille and gracefully throws aside her gauze mantle, looks like a butterfly in the gay sunshine that has ceased to be a chrysalis and left its former shell behind it; that Hebrew maiden with the short [illegible] jacket, whose long petticoat shines with flowers of gold; that queenly personage who trails a rich black velvet robe; that well-known lady whose vivacity the leaden curtain of rising year cannot overshadow, and whose sprightly [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] down by chains of roses:—these and a number of other ornaments of Lord Northbrook's Ball [illegible] your model correspondent [illegible] the period may allude to, but I am confident that they [illegible] no more describe them to the life than they could do justice to [illegible] ing personal and intellectual acquirements. Let me mention the [illegible] of [illegible] and silvered military and naval uniforms [illegible] were woven among the brilliant [illegible] female loveliness in the mazes of the waltz, the galop, or the stately quadrille; let me [illegible] that dancing commenced at half-past nine o'clock; that the Prince danced with Miss Baring, Lady Temple, and others who [illegible] fancy or his sense of duty; that the d[illegible] blushed at the eastern gate before the [illegible] of the musicians died away; and that, [illegible] the crowd as something extraordinary for Calcutta, yet general harmony prevailed [illegible] me allude to these prosaic facts, and [illegible] close my notice of this memorable [illegible] ment. I could refer to the latest fashions that were exemplified, and to the fact that some of the ladies looked as if they were wearing those thin dummies called corsets outside and seemed for all the world as if by accident they had not finished dressing; but it would obviously be indecorous in a mere male mortal to allude to the peculiarity of matters which are irrevocably settled by the hierophants of Fashion.

The Prince held a Levée at Government House this afternoon, beginning at three o'clock, from which time the approaches were crowded with the carriages of loyal subjects on their way to have the honour of presentation. The crowd at the top of the grand stairs was considerably larger than it usually is at ordinary Levées of the Viceroy, but this was only to be expected when the event was of so much greater importance. There was the usual amount of good-humoured banter going on, and perhaps a little more than the usual amount of squeezing, but it seemed to be all taken in good part, and from what one could judge by the countenances of those present, the prevalent idea seemed to be one of pleased self-satisfaction, owing doubtless to a pleasant anticipation attaching to the part each one individually was about to go through. For the purpose of keeping back the surging crowd there were three barriers to be gone through before the audience hall was reached. On entering the hall the Prince could be seen occupying a prominent place, with the Viceroy and supported on both sides by a number of his Staff. The ceremony of introduction was a very short one, and in two minutes after entering the presence the presentee was walking out at the opposite door hardly conceiving that the ceremony had been completed. The Prince looked remarkably well (as he always does) in his Field Marshal's uniform. After the Levée was over a number of the native officers of native regiments were introduced to the Prince. Some of them were standing about the entrance to Government House while the European gentlemen were there, and fine fellows they looked, their breasts in each case being ornamented by medals which spoke of "service" seen and bravery accomplished.

To-night there is to be a grand native entertainment given in honour of the Prince. The following programme of the proceedings will interest, if not amuse, your readers:—

I. On behalf of the Entertainment Committee Babu Digumber Mittra and Raja Jotindromohun Tagore will wait on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Government House at 9-15 P.M. At 9-30 P.M., accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy, H.R.H. will start from Government House for Belgatchia.

II. On the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the entrance of the Pavilion, the Guard of Honor will present arms. His Royal Highness will be received at the entrance of the Pavilion, at the Belgatchia Villa, by a deputation, comprising the following members of the Entertainment Committee, viz., Raja Komul Krishna Bahadur, the Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Raja Pramathanath Roy Bahadur, Prince Ferokh Shah, Nawab Amir Ali, Hon'ble Doorga churn Law, Kumar [illegible] Chunder Sing, Babu Rajendra Mullick Rai Bahadur, Babu Rajendralal Mitra, Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, Mir Muhammed Ali, and Moulvie Abdul Lateef Khan Bahadur, headed by the President Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur, C.S.I. The members of the deputation will be presented to His Royal Highness by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; and the President will then conduct His Royal Highness to the dais. The whole company in the Pavilion should be standing from the time His Royal Highness enters the Pavilion to the time His Royal Highness takes his seat on the dais.

The native band will play "God save the Queen" as soon as His Royal Highness steps into the Pavilion.

III. After His Royal Highness is seated Pandit Bharatchandra Siromoni will hold before His Royal Highness a gold plate containing a cocoanut, [illegible] of paddy, a few blades of dub grass, a gold coin, and flowers, as the national emblems of fertility, plenty, and wealth, and three Vedic students will bless the Prince in a Yajur Vedic Mantra.

IV. Pandit Satyavrata Samaswami, with his two pupils will then chant a hymn from the Sama Veda.

V. Four native amateurs will then sing a welcome song in Bengali, and also a translation of the same into English set to native music.

VI. Native musical concert.

VII. Babu Kally P[illegible] [illegible]sunno Bannerjee will play on [illegible] flutes by blowing with his neck. (*Nasatarang.*)

VIII. Vocal music by Babu Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty with instrumental accompaniment.

IX. Trio on the instrument named Se[illegible] by Babus Boykant Nath Bose, Kally Prosonno Bannerjee, and Khetter Mohun B[illegible]

X. Dance of Nautch girls.

XI. A *Mourpunki* [illegible] by a group of native dancing girls, [illegible] ply on the lake near the [illegible], decorated in Indian style, will [illegible] the Pavilion, accompanied with Bengal village music.

XII. Refreshment.

XIII. A Divan, furnished in oriental style, for His Royal Highness to take [illegible]

XIV. Fireworks as per separate programme.

XV. The President of the Committee, Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur, C.S.I. will offer *Attar* (essence of roses) and *Pan* (betel-leaves) to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Viceroy, and escort His Royal Highness to his carriage.

The following is the programme of [illegible] fireworks alluded to:—

I. The whole the area where the fireworks are arranged will be lighted by several thousand Roman [illegible] lights.

II. Representation, in blue lights, of a crown and a star, with the letters V. R. and WELCOME.

III. A salute of one hundred Bombs.

IV. Representations of thirty-six trees in various coloured lights.

V. Scenic designs—

1.—A three-storeyed barrack.

2.—Ranjabal or house of many coloured lights.

3.—Shoegon Pagoda of Rangoon.

4.—The war of Grace.

VI. A salvo of several thousand rockets.

VII. Representation of the Gate of the Roorki College in blue lights.

VIII. Ditto of mythic figure—an Elephant formed of intertwining nine female figures.

[illegible] Chromatrope Wheels.

[illegible] Salvo of bells discharging stars of various [illegible]

[illegible] fountain of a merry-go-round.

[illegible] dice—a Fairy Hill.

[illegible] tions, in coloured lights, of a camel, [illegible] ger, a horse, deer, and peacocks.

[illegible]—a monumental Tower.

[illegible] trees with birds flying out from [illegible]

[illegible] eclipse of the moon.

XVI. [illegible] the olden Temple of [illegible]

XIX. [illegible] crest.

XX. A salvo [illegible] temple of Siva on its [illegible]

XXI. A Scenic [illegible]

XXII. Represe[illegible]

XXIII. Trees in [illegible] flowers.

XXIV. A scenic design [illegible] carpet.

XXV. Representation of [illegible]

XXVI. Letters in blue [illegible] Farewell.

And, lastly, the following is [illegible] Bengalee of the "Welcome Song" [illegible] be sung before the Prince:—

Hail noble Prince! All hail to thee!
With joyous voice we welcome sing;
As bursting into festive glee
Bengala greets her future King.
Tho' humble our reception be
And tho' our strains may halting run,
The loyal heart we bring to thee
Is warmer than our Eastern Sun.

J. M. T.

I shall now close this letter. To-morrow the Prince returns visits to Chiefs, and attends the Races.

THE "DULLNESS OF BOMBAY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible] who signs himself [illegible] discovered the remedies which are [illegible] the dullness of Bombay society. H[illegible] however [illegible] must belong to the very class of men [illegible] don't count," for who but an arrant 'snob' [illegible] recommend a young wife to spend the day in preparing [illegible] "stopper" (a very snobbish, not to say caddish word) for her husband's mouth when he comes home in the evening. The advice to "keep a monkey" too, I should imagine to be the very last that any one pretending to be a gentleman would offer to a lady. As to the pleasure of promenading about the Bandstand, and thereby showing your freedom from snobbishness, this delight can only occur for an hour, once a week or so; and I should think a promenade round your own garden would be much more agreeable and without even a suspicion of snobbishness. Besides such advice cannot be applicable to ladies, for who ever heard of a lady snob? [illegible] sex forbids: it is impossible.

The fact is, "Sympathy" has not so much [illegible] the principal cause of the dullness of Bombay, which is to be found in the absurd conventional rules which prevail among the class which considers themselves to constitute the *society* of the place, and of which a leader in the *Gazette* took cognizance a few weeks ago. I refer more particularly to the preposterous rules which prevail regarding calling. It has indeed been doubted whether such a thing as society exists in Bombay—any more than public opinion—in the rank; the rules, nevertheless, are. First, no gentleman can be acknowledged by a lady who has not first called upon her. I meet Mrs. A. at a dinner party, I am introduced and take her down to dinner—the evening passes pleasantly; the next day I pass Mrs. A—in her carriage [illegible] vacancy [illegible] I am not acknowledged though we met the day before on equal ground, because I never called! Such treatment surely deserves to be [illegible] dullness; [illegible] speak as a man." The fact is, a somewhat bashful man; at any rate, I may strongest resolution is required to muster the courage to call upon say, a newly-married lady, I have never been seen in my life. In all probability I know the newly-married lady's husband very well indeed, and if he likes me and thinks me a fit person for his wife to become acquainted with why in the name of common sense does he not offer to introduce me to her? [illegible] What on earth should prevent him from saying—"My dear old fellow you don't know my wife, come up to-night and I'll introduce you, just a bit of dinner, you know, &c." If that were done, I should be at ease; I should feel that I was not calling when I was unwelcome, and should run the chance of having my spirit ruffled by having my existence subsequently ignored by one of the upper crusty. I consider that under most circumstances [illegible] would probably call "cheek" to introduce yourself to anybody, but most of all to ladies; yet the first law of Bombay society involves this primary self-introduction in a great number of cases.

Then again, secondly, all "peacocking" (happy word!) has to be performed by gentlemen during the hottest hours of the day, from twelve to two. This in itself is such a deterrent as to lead many gentlemen, not snobs, to visit as little as possible—such formal visiting being looked upon as a sort of penalty paid to society—an infliction to be avoided or got over as soon as possible. This difficulty is not so easily surmounted as the preceding one, though if the first rule were altered, the second would lose much of its formality and therewith half its terrors. A lady of course must have her drive in the evening, and unless friendly and unpretentious *chota khanas* become the vogue, instead of uncomfortable, dyspeptic, and ruinous *burra khanas*, I don't quite see how it is to be completely remedied, for it is generally supposed that a lady cannot be expected to be ready to receive visitors in the morning in this country. If this be the case, it must be admitted that much of the dullness complained of by the ladies of Bombay lies at their own door. Gentlemen are for the most part engaged during the day, say from ten till five o'clock, and any portion of that time given up to the society of ladies implies a good deal of inconvenience and not a little self-sacrifice. Why, however, ladies should generally be considered invisible till noon, in a country where the early morning is the pleasantest part of the day, I cannot comprehend, unless it be due to the influence of the drowsy god, and then they have no reason to complain.

On the whole, I think, that an alteration of the principle on which visits are to be made, and the more general introduction of *chota khanas* will do more than anything else to break up the all-pervading stiffness and discomfort of Bombay society, and in conjunction perhaps with attention to some of the platitudes of "Sympathy," enable ladies to *get through* the day less dully than they are wont. If these changes should prove insufficient, what else can be done? One remedy is probably just as good as another, but preferable to a skating rink in this hot climate, I think it might possibly (subject to general approval) be worth while for the ladies of Bombay to take the sage advice of Mrs. Gamp conveyed in the memorable words—"Betsy Prig, do try the—

COWCUMBER!

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—WATSON & Co. have a choice selection of articles suitable for NEW YEAR'S GIFTS for Ladies and Gentlemen. 5 and 6, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

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sions when the Prince of Wales passed ugh them, to perish of starvation. The *Daily News* writes as follows about —May we be allowed to put in a word to whom it may concern, about a hard-worked class of men at the present time? We refer to the public officers ty at the frequently recurring festivals. It is incredible that so little should be thought of them, and yet so much expected. If we are rightly informed, some of them were on duty *from seven o'clock yesterday morning till eight o'clock at night without bite, sup or rest!* As if this were not enough, they would have to be on duty at Government House shortly after nine o'clock till three or four this morning. This is too bad. We believe the men would not object to the work: but they very fairly object to it and starvation together. Would it not be possible to think of them on these occasions? It would not be difficult to send a basket with sandwiches and a draft of beer, without taking the men from their posts, or ruin to any exchequer that might be drawn upon for the supplies.

THE *Madras Times* publishes the following interesting piece of "gup" which is probably as true as a good many other tales that float about occasionally:—"When the Prince of Wales was returning from laying the foundation stone of the Madras Harbour Works, he suddenly bethought himself that he would like to see the Fort and Arsenal in Fort St. George. Soon the royal party arrived at the place, but found it all shut up, the day being a public holiday. An officer attached to the Arsenal was fortunately found in his quarters close by, however, and he soon got the outer doors of the Arsenal opened. At the top of the stairs, however, a glass office door barred the entrance to the Great Hall of the Arsenal, and no amount of coaxing or bullying would induce this faithful defender of Her Majesty's material of war to give way, even to the Prince of Wales. The R.A. Officer in charge performed the acrobatic feat of getting in at a window, and tried to open the door from the inside. No go. It would not open. At length, His Royal Highness put his stalwart shoulder to the outside, and with 'One, two, and all together,' the door flew open, and the Prince was thrown into the arms of the R.A. inside. There was, of course, a glorious burst of laughter over the adventure, and if the Prince does not ever get a medal for his victorious assault on the Arsenal at Madras, it will be perhaps because he would not like to wrong the garrison front."

THE *Hindoo Patriot* tells us that "the first take which the advisers of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales committed in India was the carrying at the Elephanta Caves." If our contemporary had himself been present at one of those "merry makings" he would have forgiven, as the *Calcutta Statesman* thinks, every one whose duty it was to be there. We pitied, adds the *Statesman*, somewhat spitefully, the Prince from the bottom of our heart, when we learned that "a picnic at the Caves" was part of the Bombay programme, for a more insalubrious business than these grotesque banquets is inconceivable. The *Patriot* appears to object to the taste of the thing, regarding it, we presume, as a desecration of these hideous carvings, which have not the slightest interest for anyone but the antiquarian, and are made to do stately duty as the chief of the Bombay "lions," and the resort of an occasional day's junketting for the ducks.

THE second mistake made by the Prince's advisers, says the *Hindoo Patriot*, was in giving a political tinge to the reply of His Royal Highness to the address of the Tinnevelly missionaries. His Royal Highness is made to say: "It is a great satisfaction to me to find my countrymen engaged in carrying to our Indian fellow-subjects those truths which form the foundation of our social and political system, which we ourselves esteem our most valued possession." On this the *Calcutta Statesman* writes as follows:—The *Times of India* seems to have put the ridiculous notion into the *Patriot's* pate, that the Prince made a grave mistake in the utterance of this most simple and natural and most becoming avowal of belief in Christianity as the most precious possession of the English nation. "It must be obvious," says the *Times of India*, "that every word of the smallest political significance which His Royal Highness is permitted to give public utterance to should be weighed in the most delicate of balances, lest perchance Her Majesty's native subjects or any large section of them, should be able to torture or twist any of his phrases into meaning something even remotely calculated to excite in their breasts hopes and fears which it is not desirable to create." The man is a native ass that could write such stuff. We gave the *Patriot* credit for a good deal more sense than it seems to possess, when he adds, "C[illegible] quite right. His Highness should not have opened his lips on questions." Seriously: the Prince ought to be allowed to sneeze while he stays in this country; and his suite should be made to blow their noses too: no great punishment perhaps in a land in which, as poor Mr. Massey used to say, "everything smells except the flowers." What has become of the *Patriot's* usual good sense to be led away by such downright nonsense!

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OPEAN TELEGRAPH.

December

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THE *Englishman* remarks as follows on a recent decision of the Bombay High Court Appellate Bench in a revenue case, and which our contemporary says His Excellency Lord Northbrook and the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse would do well to peruse under a fresh sense of their responsibility as legislators. The judgement in question is that of the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, and the Hon. Maxwell Melvill, and was delivered by the former of these Judges. Incidentally, adds the *Englishman*, proceedings threw a flood of light on the "objects and reasons" of the "Revenue Jurisdiction Bill," re-read a first time in October last; and we venture to draw the attention of the Viceroy and the Law Member to the utterances of both the Appellate and District Judges in this case, as more likely to wake them up to the merits and true bearing of the measure which the Bombay Member of the Legislative Council is striving to force through the Indian Parliament. One half hour's consideration of Sir Richard Westropp's judgment, more especially of those portions in which he emphatically endorses the District Judge's animadversions on the local revenue officer's conduct of the suit, would be of more service to our legislators than half a dozen sleepy debates at Simla. But, as we cannot give so much as a bare outline of the arguments and decision, we must give such reference as will enable our legal and legislative friends to follow up our information. The Appellant, also original plaintiff, is Haribhai Mobhai, representing thirty-two others, besides himself, who claim the right to hold the village of Kabilpur, táluq Supa, Zillah Surat, at a fixed assessment of Rs. 1,029 per annum. They brought the suit in June 1870, on the Revenue Survey officer having affixed a notice that Rs. 406 had been fixed as a maximum aggregate of assessment. The District Judge, Mr. Herbert Birdwood, found for the villagers in all their demands, and this mainly on the ground that for the period of 180 years, the smaller sum had been the limit of the assessment—subject to a few unimportant variations. The revenue authorities in their appeal boldly contended that the Judge was "wrong" and in "error" on almost every point, and that the village records had been falsified by the native accountants. But their Lordships upheld that the District Judge was right in almost every respect, and that the fact of the village assessment being *bandi jumma*, that is, a permanently fixed money payment, was fully established. They complimented him on "the elaborate investigation he had bestowed on the case;" and, though they did not forget to commend the Advocate General (Mr. A. R. Scoble), "who has addressed the Court for two days, with his usual ability and industry," they had regarded the case as bad from the first. Turning to the revenue officers, who have been the relentless litigants in this losing game, their Lordships then give them a piece of their mind:—

"Their Lordships must hope that the facts of this case were not wholly known to the revenue officers of the district; but looking at the way in which the case had been conducted in the two courts, their Lordships could not think those officers were unacquainted with them. It must be remarked that the management of the defendants' case showed a deliberate disregard for ancient vested rights; and that the imperfect, perfunctory, and one-sided manner in which it was conducted was not the only instance of the over-zeal with which revenue cases were managed by Government officers."

This is decidedly "stiff," and, when we remark that of the "revenue officers of the district," the Hon. Mr. T. C. Hope was chief, the application of his judgment to the revolutionary measures to which the Viceroy and the Law Member have too easily given their assent becomes strikingly apparent.

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HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Army, accompanied by Lady Staveley, Major W. C. Justice, Military Secretary, Major G. F. Fyse, Aide-de-Camp, Major T. E. A. Hall, Deputy Adjutant General and Lady Hall, arrived from Poona by the early train yesterday and embarked for Carwar in H. M.'s Steamer May Frere in the afternoon from the Apollo Bunder. His Excellency will be joined by Major A. G. F. Hogg (who preceded H. E. by the B. I. Steamer of the 25th December), Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army at Carwar, and from thence proceed to Honore. H. E. and suite after a stay of a few days will proceed to Dharwar on a tour of inspection to the Belgaum District, arriving as under:—Dharwar 26th, Belgaum 23rd, Kolapore 25th, Satara 27th, and Poona January 1876.

MESSRS. JELLICOE & Co. of Calcutta have lately had on view the casket which is to contain the address from the Masons of Bengal to H. R. H. the Most Worshipful Grand Master. The casket, which is of solid silver, is a work of art of which the above-named firm may well be proud; it may be described as having two gold bands running round, embossed with alternate sprays of the symbolical wheat and acacia, dividing the box into a number of compartments on which are, in bold gold relief, the working tools belonging to the three Masonic and Royal Arch Degrees. On the top of the case are Grand Lodge and Royal Arch Jewels of His Royal Highness, and in the centre compartment the Grand Collar, and the Prince of Wales' feathers in diamonds. The remaining compartments contain the District Grand Lodge and District Grand Chapter Coat of Arms, and the plate with inscription. The address is fitted round with a spring roller.

THE Calcutta officials seem to have left the officers who had charge of the streets on the

MAJOR-GENERAL J. Fors, C. B., Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., in command of the Northern Division of the Bombay Army.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, has offered the post of Military Secretary to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Clerk, Rifle Brigade. Colonel Clerk is a son of Sir George Russell Clerk, who, when Frontier Commissioner in South Africa, had the services of Sir Neville Chamberlain as his Secretary.

THE *Times*, writing of the article in the *Moscow Gazette* says that this "the worst that foreign ingenuity has been able to say against this country for buying the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal. We were indebted for that valuable epitome of malice to the *Moscow Gazette*, a able journal which, representing the old Muscovite party, dislikes Western influence almost as intensely as some of ourselves dislike the influence of Russia. That Party often honours England by throwing at her the choicest missiles of a peculiarly rich store of invective, and this time the heartiness of these attentions denotes that we have reached a peculiar pitch of wickedness."

THE alliance of the three Northern Empires is said to have been strengthened anew during Prince Gortschakoff's recent stay at Berlin. The understanding between the three Imperial Courts on all leading questions of European policy is (a Berlin letter says) complete. "The reception accorded to Prince Gortschakoff was exceedingly hearty. The irritability displayed this spring in German ministerial circles, on Prince Gortschakoff so ostentatiously proclaiming to the world that the settlement of differences between Germany and France was due to the interference of Russia, seems now to have entirely disappeared." This statement receives confirmation from a speech made by the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg on the 8th, at the annual festival of the Knights of the Order of St. George. The Emperor Alexander proposed the health of the Emperors William and Francis Joseph as members of the order, and said:—"I am happy to be able to state on this occasion that the intimate alliance between other true empires and our three armies founded by our august predecessors for the defence of our common cause still remains intact at the present moment, when it has no other aim than the maintenance of the tranquillity and the peace of Europe. I have full confidence that, with the aid of God, our united efforts will attain the peaceful end which we have in view, which the whole of Europe desires, and of which all states are in need. May God spare their Majesties for the happiness of their peoples." The Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, returned thanks in the name of both monarchs, who he said wholly and deeply shared the feelings expressed by His Majesty. The Emperor subsequently drank to the health of the Archduke and of Prince Charles of Prussia, who was also present.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writing on the 8th inst., says:—It is asserted in generally well-informed circles that the proposals of Count Andrassy concerning a solution of the Eastern Question were laid before the Emperor Alexander by Prince Gortschakoff immediately after his Majesty's arrival in St. Petersburg, and received the full consent of the Russian Government. The Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna will now separately inform the other Powers of the programme agreed upon between them in order to effect a joint action of all the leading European Governments. Nothing certain is yet known of the contents of the proposals elaborated by Count Andrassy. The versions which speak of a Peace Committee, a declaration of autonomy of Bosnia and the Herzegovina under a Christian prince, and so forth, are quite groundless. The independent reforms proposed by Turkey herself have absolutely nothing in common with Andrassy's programme.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—The St. Petersburg *Golos*, in an article very complimentary to England, proposes that the example set by Great Britain in Egypt should be imitated by all Europe in Turkey, and the Porte placed under the tutelage and directing influence of the Powers. England, we are told, will be the more inclined to approve this plan, as she has nothing to lose from its failure now that she has acquired a new position in Egypt. Indeed, after recent events, even the dismemberment of Turkey must be a matter of indifference to Great Britain. Though Russia, for one, wants nothing, things being thus, there is nothing to prevent England from lending a hand in an attempt to place Turkey under a European Protectorate; while if the rest of the world is really as pacifically inclined as Russia, there would, on the other hand, be nothing to hinder the St. Petersburg Government from taking part in the operations which civilized and civilizing England has set afoot in Egypt. This article, a perfect essay in length, is the more remarkable as it is the first of any importance which has been allowed to appear in the St. Petersburg press on the Suez Canal transaction. However, no immediate action in this sense is likely.

THE purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal by the English Government continues to be discussed on the Continent. Letters from Berlin state that the subject had a prominent place in the conferences held at Berlin last week between Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck and the German [illegible] expressed by the Northern Empires on the matter is stated to have been favourable to England. "A previous understanding (a correspondent writes) between England and foreign Powers on the subject was impossible, owing to the necessity of effecting the purchase immediately. The world cannot therefore speak of a long-premeditated step. There was no time for the long reflection, fears being entertained that the Khedive, like Turkey, would be obliged to declare his bankruptcy—an event of sad import to English bondholders. The reasons for their action have been confidentially communicated to foreign Powers by the British Cabinet."

Turkish opinion on the subject is thus described by the *Times'* correspondent at Pera, writing on November 29:—

The telegrams announcing the intelligence of the transfer of the Suez Canal shares of the Khedive to the English Government have wrought a profound sensation here. On the early tidings reaching the well-informed Russian Embassy, General Ignatieff immediately called upon the French Ambassador, who had heard nothing on the subject and who pooh-poohed the news as a mere canard. Among the Turks, when every doubt as to the correctness of the report was removed, a conviction sprang up that this measure was tantamount to a definitive abandonment of the Ottoman cause on the part of Great Britain, and a resolution to limit her action to the protection of her own interests, leaving the solution of the Eastern Question to the three great Northern Empires, whose rulers are supposed to be of one mind as to the policy to be pursued. Among the Franks Mr. Disraeli's purchase of that Canal stock is looked upon as a masterly stroke of Statecraft: a kind of "check to the king" addressed to Russia, and conveying a hint that the next move lies with her, at a moment in which that Power deemed it most expedient to temporize, allowing Turkey to sink into utter helplessness and exhaustion, and deferring the *coup de grace* which is eventually to usher the end. It is by no means likely, however, that Russia will, even at this emergency, lose her equanimity, or depart from that expectant policy which has hitherto so admirably served her purposes. The Porte may, perhaps, be advised to protest against the act of its Egyptian Viceroy, looking upon it rather as a political than a mere financial transaction, and implying an assertion of independence by which, in reality, the Viceroy's allegiance would be transferred from the Ottoman to the British Empire. But diplomatists here, if they at all break through the bonds of their habitual reserve, only affect to divest the affair of its obvious importance, and express confidence that it will pass off without serious consequences. With respect to the Government of the Porte, it is hardly possible to imagine any event likely to add to the embarrassment and distress of their present position.

THE S. P. C. K. AND THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the letter of your correspondent "Inquisitive" in your issue of to-day, permit me, as Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Diocesan Committee S. P. C. K., to answer his question *so far as it relates to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*.

The donation of Rs. 14,000 was made by the Parent Society in London, not for the support of the Cathedral Choir (though if it had been so, the permanent endowment of a Cathedral Choir in such an important city as Bombay would be a misapplication of the Society's Funds), but for the benefit of the Cathedral Choir *School*. It may not be generally known that the S. P. C. K. besides being the oldest Society for the gratuitous distribution and cheap supply of the Holy Scriptures, and other religious books and tracts, is also a great Church Educational Society, and devotes out of its funds many thousands of pounds yearly to purposes of Christian education. Whether under these circumstances the Choir School of a Cathedral city in India is, or is not, a fit object for the Society's grants, I leave the public to judge. For my own part, seeing that the money was granted towards the School Endowment Fund to meet an equal sum from other sources, and further in expectation of a similar contribution from Government, I confess it appears to me that the money in question has been most judiciously applied.—Yours, &c.,

F. L. SHARPIN,
Hon. Sec. S. P. C. K., Bombay Diocesan Committee.

DIVINE SERVICES.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on board the Auckland.

Captains, Officers and crews of ships in the harbour are respectfully invited to attend.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, Forbes Street, Fort and at Mazagon on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

GLADSTONE BAGS.—MADE OF THE BEST Cow Hide in Black, also Tan Colour, 20, 22 & 24 inches long, Black, Rs. 27, 30, 33 & 45. ... in Tan Colour, Rs. 30, 35, 40 and 45. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 10TH DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi, Commander Alfred Symons, arrived in harbour at about 9 P.M. last night, with the English Mails of the 10th December on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr A. J. Spiell	Maj Gillespie
Mr J N Merriman	Mr C J Ackrill
Col Mascatta	Mrs Loch, infant and ayah
Mr J Duce	Mr Hemley
Mr G Richardson	Mrs Halletts
Miss Gurr	

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Tyrrell Leith	Mr and Mrs Spinner
Mr E S Robertson	Mr G Rasch
Mrs D Melver	Mr E B Gardner
Mrs W McIver	Maj Gen Forbes
Revd T S Mynkoop	Mr T B Branson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C J Groom	Mr E T Bagshaw
Mr G Robertson	Col Thorpe
Mr L Barclay	Miss Thorpe
Mr W Hartmann	Col Spiaway
Dr and Mrs Ferguson	Col W D O'Kerrick
Mr and Mrs Cunningham	Mr H F Clogstown
Mr Greme	Col Brooke
Mr Griffin	Mr J Connell

FROM SUEZ—Mr Lluche.

FROM ADEN.

Mr P Westeberg	7 Deck, Natives

Dr. A. Fergusson died at sea at 7 o'clock in the morning on the 31st December.

The Zambesi reports:—H. M. s.s. Malabar in the Canal for Alexandria December 15th. P. and O. s.s. Venetia arrived at Suez December 19th at 5 A.M. Passed Hydaspes and Geelong in the Red Sea 21st and 22nd. Passed French mail steamer Tigre off Mocha 23rd December. Passed H. M. s.s. Jumna off Mocha 23rd December. Passed English Mail for Aden 29th December at 8-30 P.M. Passed H. M. s.s. Crocodile at 11-30 A.M. 31st, steering westward.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 10TH DECEMBER.

THE purchase of the Suez Canal shares continues to maintain a large share of public interest. The objectors to the scheme are either very few, or find little headway, and Continental criticism continues to be favourable. Since I last wrote we have learnt something of the opinion of Russia upon this subject. The *Moscow Gazette*, which represents the Old Russian party, has had a spiteful article against us, and to-day's *Times* answers it with the best leader that has appeared in that journal on the subject. But the *Moscow Gazette* represents only a small section of Russian opinion. If we wish to learn the thoughts of the Russian Government we must look to the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, and that paper has a leader highly complimentary to England, in a certain sense, but evidently showing in what manner Russia may take advantage of our recent bargain. It suggests that Turkey should be placed under the tutelage of the Great Powers, just as Egypt has been placed under the influence of England, and then comes the kernel of the whole matter:—"Indeed after recent events even the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire must be a matter of indifference to Great Britain." The wish is doubtless "father to the thought." The military opinion of the *Cologne Gazette* will hardly bear examination. It argues that this purchase will enormously increase the demands upon the naval and military resources of the country in case of war. But most people here greatly doubt that England will have now, as she would have had before, to convoy her commerce to and from the embouchures of the Canal, but for my part I cannot see that the recent bargain will either lessen or increase that duty. There is no intention on the part of the English Government to acquire territory, or to build forts in Egypt, or to interfere in any way with the influence or prerogatives of the ruler of Egypt. She will, by friendly advice, endeavour to place the Khedive's finances in order, and check him in those extravagant courses which threaten him with the same disasters that have just befallen the Sultan. [illegible] body whose opinion is worth having who desires to accept the responsibility of holding territory in Egypt, or in fact to advance one step further than the Government have already gone, and no ambitious project of that kind has once been suggested by any one who has commented on this subject.

I referred in my last letter to the source that inspired the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. The secret has now found its way into print, and I therefore feel at liberty to write upon it. The originator of the idea was none other than Mr. Greenwood, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He it was who made the first suggestion to Lord Derby. The *World* gives joint credit to Mr. H. Oppenheim, the banker. Mr. Oppenheim was simply called in at a later stage, when it became necessary to make sure that the Khedive's shares were really in the market. I have already stated that the Cabinet approved of the purchase, with the sole exception of Sir Stafford Northcote, and that the negotiation for the loan was conducted by Mr. Disraeli with the Rothschilds. I may add that the several members of that firm held many meetings on the subject, for they had not the four millions by them, and it was considered that part of it might have to be borrowed from some of the Continental branches of the house. The heads of the Paris firm were deemed to be so strongly French in their sympathies that there was an absolute danger of even mentioning the subject in that quarter, lest by some means the French Government should be acquainted of what was going on, and so the completion of the bargain be endangered. The difficulty was however got over, by applying to the German Rothschilds. Public report states that Mr. H. Oppenheim has been wiser in his day and generation than Mr. Greenwood, for whereas the latter declined to speculate, the former profited by the hint, and netted a handsome return. Mr. Labouchere, who is credited with the authorship of the *World's* money article, and with "grinding axes" therein, was one of the first to scent what was going on. He had been "bearing" Egyptians heavily, but the story goes that notwithstanding his many onslaughts upon Mr. Oppenheim he went and asked that gentleman if the current rumours were true. Mr. Oppenheim answered that though Mr. L. had tried absolutely to ruin him, he would be magnanimous,—the rumour of the purchase was true. Mr. L. thereupon trimmed his ship accordingly, and reduced his losses to a minimum. But it was not so with "Baron" Grant, for he too had "beared" Egyptians, and as he did not hear of the Government bargain, he lost very heavily—the papers say £160,000.

The Canal purchase is being supplanted by another subject of almost equal interest—the mobilisation scheme that is to be put into operation in order to protect these islands from invasion. It is impossible for non-military men to criticise the plans of the Horse Guards, and the public generally have regarded them as an earnest of the desire of the executive authorities to make the most of the means they hold in hand. That those means are very small is undeniable, and there is little doubt that in taking the public into their confidence the War Office have been inspired by the hope that an exposure of our weakness may rouse public feeling to something like a true appreciation of the condition of our army. The recruits do not keep pace with the number of discharges, deaths and desertions; the Guards are nearly an entire battalion below the professed strength; the Artillery are still worse, and the Cavalry are but a handful. The Executive have asked for more men. They have repeated the representations to the War Secretary that were made last spring, as to the inadequate condition of the army, but Mr. Gathorne Hardy has not the courage to lay the case before the country, and so we shall go on as before. The Duke of Cambridge's speech last night showed a disposition to trust more to public opinion than to the Government, and, if he would but make public opinion aware of all that he and his staff have informed Mr. Hardy about the condition of the army, I have little doubt that public opinion would respond to the call. I know it to be the belief of most of the officers on the general staff that we have not an army of 30,000 men for offensive purposes, for a duty even so near at hand as the protection of Belgium. The article on this subject in yesterday's *Times* is one of the clearest and ablest ever published in that journal. I hope that whoever reads it will also read the answer to it in to-night's *Pall Mall Gazette*. If that is not sufficient, let them glance over the Duke of Cambridge's speech. The *Times* professed to deduce from the silence of the Horse Guards that the Government were satisfied with our military strength. Why, for years past the Duke has been asking for more men, and he repeated his demand at the dinner the other evening; and over and over again, six months ago, and again within the past few weeks, the Duke and his staff have begged and prayed the War Secretary for additional men. For an illustration of the change which is coming over public opinion on this subject, I would refer you to an article in last Saturday's *Spectator*, which advocates the necessity of England possessing a larger army, with as much energy as any military paper that has written on the subject. When a journal of the character and traditions of the *Spectator* takes that view, you may rest assured that public opinion is moving. The Radical *Examiner* has long advocated compulsory military service.

The Eastern Question remains as before, and there is no important danger in the situation of the insurrection. We are waiting for the promised programmes of reform—that which is to be issued by the Porte, and the other which is to be demanded by all the Great Powers. Some of the newspapers profess to give outlines of them, but they should be received with caution.

The appointment of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to the Chief Charity Commissionership has caused a deal of annoyance and irritation. Sir Seymour has the credit of being a place-hunter and the feeling is that he has been put into a position for which he has no qualification. He has been a barrister within the words of the Act, but what legal experience has he had to qualify him as the successor of such a man as Sir James Hill? But an equal cause for annoyance is, that this case illustrates Mr. Disraeli's tendency to distribute patronage on political grounds alone, to the neglect of the permanent Civil Service, and the real interests of the country. The truth is that Sir Seymour wanted office, and the Government wanted a seat for Sir Hardinge Giffard, and as events have proved Sir Seymour has got his office, but Sir Hardinge is without his seat. Before Sir Hardinge could even put in an appearance at Horsham a local Conservative (who ought surely to have been "squared") put in a prior claim. The Government "Whips" then induced Mr. Arkwright to give up Leominster—for a prospective Baronetcy the Clubs say,—but here, again, the arrangement was an unhappy one. The political "patron" of Leominster is Lord Bateman, and Mr. Arkwright assented to the proposed change without consulting the Peer whose local influence had returned him at the last election. In fact Lord Bateman's first intimation of what was going on occurred at the Carlton Club, where he saw an announcement on the notice board that Mr. Arkwright had retired in favour of the new Solicitor General. But my Lord would not stand this. He was already affronted because, having been a lord of the bedchamber under Lord Derby's administration, he was left out in the cold when the present Ministry was formed. He therefore wrote off to Mr. Disraeli, and protested that he ought to have been consulted in the matter. Failing to receive a reply he, at the end of three days, nominated his brother, and Sir Hardinge Giffard had to decline the requisition to stand for the borough. The story now goes that the "Whips" are endeavouring to thwart Lord Bateman by inducing Mr. Arkwright to withdraw his resignation.

A useful book on India has just been published by Messrs. Virtue, Spalding and Co. under the ambitious title of "The Indian Problem Solved"—"the way to prevent famine and to increase the material progress of India." The book is mainly valuable for the mass of facts that it contains. It is a perfect library of official and unofficial records upon agriculture, irrigation, mining, and finance.

There was a singular scene at Windsor the other day on the investiture of the K. C. Bs. Mr. Garrard, the jeweller who supplies the insignia, had made most of the ribands too short. Col. the Hon. G. Cadogan could hardly get his head through, and for a while it stuck upon his brow like an acrobat's chaplet. Another recipient, a bluff vice-admiral, pulled and tugged till the silk split with a bang provoking the laughter of the Queen, and most of the other people around her.

The young Marquis of Ely has just caused great grief to his family by making a "left-handed" marriage.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, December, 10.)

The Duke of Cambridge delivered at a City dinner an important speech last night on the Army, in which he hinted at the possibility of war, dwelt upon the necessity of increased military estimates, and advocated contingently conscription or a return to the ballot, not in the case of the Army, but in that of the Militia.

The appointment of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to succeed [illegible] sioner is giving ground to much dissatisfaction on the ground that he has not the legal knowledge necessary.

The *Moscow Gazette*, in an article which probably does not reflect Russian public opinion generally accuses England of sinister designs of world-wide aggrandisement for thus pocketing the key to Southern and Eastern Europe.

Against the article in the *Moscow Gazette* there must be set-off an article in the St. Petersburg *Golos* very complimentary to England, in which, it is proposed that the example set by Great Britain in Egypt should be imitated by all Europe in Turkey, and the Porte placed under the tutelage and direct influence of the Powers.

The French Assembly has been discussing the election of seventy-five members for the Senate to be formed after the dissolution and the proposed judicial reform of Egypt.

The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier and M. Martel have been elected at the first ballot held, to be members of the Senate when formed.

A message of peace comes to Europe from the three Emperors. Speaking at a dinner at St. Petersburg on Wednesday the Czar used these words, which are regarded on all sides as significantly reassuring.

There have been disastrous colliery explosions in Wales and Yorkshire, and a German vessel, the Deutschland, has been wrecked off the Suffolk coast, sixty lives being lost.

Sir Stafford Northcote has been at Manchester where he was received with more than cordiality, and whence he departed "amid almost royal honours."

Professor Max Muller has resigned the chair of Comparative Philology at Oxford, in order that he may devote himself only to the completion of his Sanskrit researches.

The adjourned coroner's inquiry on the Solent collision has resulted in another postponement, the jury being dismissed by Baron Bramwell because they were not agreed.

Mr. Carlyle reached his eightieth year on Saturday last, and was presented with a congratulatory address signed by the representatives of English science and literature.

The life of the man Stokes has been threatened on account of the evidence which he gave leading to Wainwright's apprehension and during the recent trial. Subscriptions are being organised for him and for Wainwright's children, legitimate and illegitimate.

The allusions in the Message of President Grant to the Cuban insurrection and to Spain have produced a profound impression at Madrid, and are generally regarded as ominous to the cause of peace between Spain and the United States.

In Turkey the purchase of the canal is generally accepted as proof that England has thrown the Ottoman cause overboard, and is intent only upon preserving the integrity of her Asiatic dominions, and keeping free the approach to them.

The Turkish troops continue quite unable to make any headway against the insurgents. According to the latest reports, the latter seem to have gained some advantage upon three separate occasions.

Count Andrassy's proposals for Turkish reform still hang fire. His suggestions, as they are now drawn up, have, it is said, the approval of Austria and Russia. Is it German dissent which causes the delay?

The relations between Prussia and Denmark are somewhat critical. The former, it is said, wearied of negotiations with Denmark, has declared that the execution of Article V. of the Treaty of Prague is impracticable, intends to keep all Schleswig, and is about to notify its decision to this effect to the other Powers interested in the treaty.

A rumour is in existence here to the effect that Lord Northbrook has resigned the Viceroyalty of India.

Considerable alarm was caused on Tuesday last by the exaggerated versions announced in the bills of the evening papers of the slight mishap which occurred to the Prince of Wales on his return from elephant shooting at Colombo.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Turkish Bondholders was held yesterday at the house of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, 10, Moorgate-street. Part of the proceedings were private.

Sir Anthony de Rothschild is seriously ill.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—R. C. Glyn, late Ben. C.S.; Lieut.-Col. C. J. Richards, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. E. M. Martineau, Ben. Ret.; G. Grant, Esq., late Bo. C. S.; Lord Dorchester; Lord Fitzwalter; the Right Hon. J. E. Headlam, Q. C.; Lady Georgiana Buller; Major J. Harrison, late 4th Hussars; Rear-Admiral Purvis.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœpathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

RUSSIANS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*From the Times own correspondent by Telegraph.*)

PARIS, DEC. 5.

The *Moscow Gazette* says:—

"In consequence of the English proceedings in Egypt, the difficulties incidental to the Oriental question have been considerably aggravated. England's step gives rise to questions of the most delicate and complicated nature. There is no precedent of a Government acquiring a share in a jointstock enterprise on foreign soil, and thereby virtually extending its own territory. The fact of the Canal being an international concern adds force to this reasoning, though even if the Canal were purely Egyptian, the transaction might give rise to difficulties. Luxembourg was intended to be sold, but the sale was not allowed to be completed. As the crowning feature of it all, Egypt is not even an independent State, but the vassal of a Power, itself the client of European guarantors. Egypt is Turkish territory, and the Canal concession is based upon a Firman of the Porte. Has the Khedive the right to sell a portion of his territory—that is, to partition out the property of his suzerain? It is doubtful whether the Sultan himself would be entitled to take any such step without the consent of all Europe. Were the Sultan to claim an independent right to sell the harbour of Constantinople or the port of Batum, or the Turkish fleet, would England allow such a claim to be legitimate? But we remember reading in an English journal that there would be nothing to prevent the Sultan ceding his Navy to England in payment of the interest upon his national debt!"

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

BERLIN, DEC 7.

The *Moscow Gazette*, in a new article on the Suez Canal transaction, has the following:—

"There can be no doubt as to the political importance of the event. England's ancient preponderance has been immensely increased by the acquisition of property rights—that is, territorial rights in Egypt. England most unceremoniously has taken the lead in partitioning Turkey. The English have long been accustomed to have everything their own way in Asia, Africa, and Australia, to do what they please in all parts of the world, and to rule the seas without fearing or, indeed, expecting opposition. They now no longer content themselves with seizing distant lands, but pocket the key to the whole of Southern and Eastern Europe, constituting themselves the sole and absolute judges of what is good and profitable for the other countries concerned. We all know the jealousy and supercilious *hauteur* marking British policy towards other countries. We have not forgotten the furious rage excited by the Khiva Campaign; we remember the envious intrigue by which England endeavoured to tie Russia's hands and place a horde of Central Asiatic nomads under the protection of International Law. Now that England has seized the Suez Canal, is there any one so *naive* as to anticipate that other countries' interests will be impartially protected by Great Britain?"

The St. Petersburg *Golos*, having enumerated the various corps composing the British Army, cannot repress these remarks:—

"And this, then, is the mighty force which causes *The Times* newspaper to assume so menacing and supercilious a tone. The brief abstract we have received of *The Times'* article does not as yet give us a clear idea with what object this article has been written, and what is the meaning of the very strange mobilization measure attributed to the British War Office."

The fifth series of the obligations of the Russian Land Credit Company will be offered for subscription immediately.

Russia is about to ask China for permission to send her caravans to the Celestial Empire, not only by Kalgan, but also by the Joki-gate to Tungchow and Tien-tsin.

(*From the Times Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, DEC. 6.

At last the Suez Canal has been thrown open, if not to the Russian Press, at least to the *Moscow Gazette*. Having telegraphed the conclusions at which this privileged organ arrives, I now proceed to translate the introductory part of the article:—

"The strange mystery which has so long enveloped the action of the British Cabinet in connexion with the Eastern question has given way at length to perfect grandour. England, who has so long and so jealously guarded the sick man, suddenly goes off on the opposite tack and buries him alive. England, who has so long kept watch and warded over the property of the Porte, all at once adopts a different course and pockets her coveted share of the spoil. So the conclusions we drew from the enigmatic declarations of British Ministers about the important English interests in the East are borne out by fact. There were, indeed, no interest to defend in the present instance, but if England wished to extend and augment her interests in the East, she has taken the right means to that end. At a time when Europe is being daily excited by false rumours, when, notwithstanding the general wish for peace, alarming statements are circulated about differences between the Northern Powers, when Russian forces are said to be drawn together, and Austria is requested by England to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, the silence of British diplomacy was indeed a strange and peculiar symptom. But now it appears that British diplomacy has been playing its own little game behind the scenes. Now that success has attended the operation, *The Times*, as we learn by telegram, announces the sale to England by the Egyptian Khedive of a hundred million francs' worth of Suez Canal shares. A subsequent telegram states that the money received is to be employed by the Khedive in meeting the December and January coupons of his debt; but this is an explanation which explains nothing. The crisis of the Turkish finances does not affect the Egyptian, and were it otherwise, the English journals would have been the first to discover that the condition of the Egyptian finances justified no such apprehensions. Very probably the Khedive, engaged as he is in extending his rule over the interior of Africa, and carrying on a wholly unnecessary war against the Abyssinians, has been easily persuaded to part with his share in the Suez Canal Stock. Indeed, we are already told that some English statesmen, skilled in finance and enjoying the confidence of the London Government, will be sent to Egypt to regulate the revenue and give advice to the Khedive. England, then, not only begins to exercise arbitrary power in Egypt, but kindly informs Europe after it has become an accomplished fact. Our readers will remember that we have been telling them this long time that the talk of the British Press about the inevitable demise of the sick man must be intended to conceal some deep plan. Being well aware of the difficulties attending the liquidation of the Ottoman Empire, English diplomatists profited by the noise of the Herzegovina Rebellion to do a bold stroke of business. There is no denying that the *coup de main*, veiled under a commercial transaction between the two Governments, has been carried out with consummate skill. It is astonishing that English intrigue should attract so little attention in the European Press. There was no lack of suspicious symptoms before the blow was dealt. Without dropping the slightest hint about the pending negotiations, the English papers yet contrived to prepare public opinion for the result. Not Turkey, but Egypt, was represented as the one important point for England. Reiterated as these allusions were, they attracted no attention. Now that the transaction has been completed, the impression is all the stronger. But we have long asserted that the English are mistaken if they think their interests alone are affected by Egypt and the Suez Canal, and that the other countries bordering on the Mediterranean will be content to look on and say nothing. If the entrance and exit to the Mediterranean Sea were both to become English, that sea would be no more than a canal for English shipping; and England would be not only the first, but the only naval Power in the world. At any rate, in Southern Europe, no other naval Power could hope to exist after such a consummation. It is perfectly intelligible that France, the Power most immediately concerned in the Mediterranean, should have been agitated more than any other country by the news communicated through *The Times*. The *Moniteur Universel*, the paper regarded as the mouthpiece of the Duc Decazes, almost literally repeats our own words about the British determination to anticipate the rest of the world by seizing on Ottoman spoils. The French journal regards the purchase of the Egyptian shares as an audacious attempt at beginning the partition of Turkey. England, says the *Moniteur Universel*, puts on mourning for the Sultan before he is dead, and the language held by the semi-official organ is echoed by the rest of the Press. The *Journal des Debats*, for instance, a paper ordinarily sympathizing with England, cannot suppress the sarcastic question whether there is anything to hinder France from pocketing Belgium if the mere fact of England being interested in Egypt is enough to justify her aspirations to rule that country; or whether Germany, on the same plea, would not be perfectly right in seizing Holland, while Russia might follow suit by taking Constantinople. Imaginary as these suggestions may be, there is enough in them to indicate the serious nature of the difficulties aroused by the proceedings of England. The French Chamber is going to advert to the affair, and the Belgian *Nord* has good reason for saying that a matter such as this cannot be allowed to pass without an international agreement. The English Press, in its exultation at the masterly job done by their Government, certainly approve what has been accomplished yet it would appear that, notwithstanding their zealous endeavours to represent the thing as perfectly harmless, they have failed to allay the unfavourable impression produced by it."

Then follow the remarkable passages telegraphed yesterday, and printed before this was penned. As regards the rest of the Russian Press, or at any rate the small number of St. Petersburg papers comprehended in that term, they have not yet been permitted to advance more than a few fragmentary remarks upon the topic of the day.

To the above I append an article from the *Pokrok*, a Prague paper in the Czechian language, and in the Panslavonian interest. Better than long winded explanations, this candid utterance will display the feelings of the pro-Russian Party in Europe at what has recently occurred on the Thames and Nile.

"The more dangerous the position of Europe the more determined must be our action on the Suez Canal—such is the axiom recently laid down by *The Times*. We certainly did not expect that, of all Powers in the world, England would so quickly abandon the Conservative policy so long and so vigorously pursued by her in Eastern affairs. Nor had we any idea that England would avail herself of the Herzegovina rebellion to bring on a crisis in that self-same Turkish Empire which she has done so much to preserve, and the gradual reformation and remodelling of which she has done so much to impede. Most unexpectedly England all at once leaves the Ottoman empire to its fate, and to the general surprise of all, begs to inform the world that if the worst comes to the worst, and Turkey goes to the wall, England's immediate interests are safe. The astonishment felt and, indeed, uttered in every organ of public opinion is universal, and will probably lead to further proceedings on the part of the powers; meanwhile, England realizes the fruits of her resolve, and holds the Suez Canal in her grasp. She objected to the construction of the Suez Canal because made by French capital, and she has now stretched out her hand for it, to prevent her being cut off from her Eastern possessions. The English papers, indeed, are busily engaged in trying to allay the anger and irritation produced by the [illegible] that Egypt, after what [illegible] necessarily become subject to [illegible] evident that the mere fact of the [illegible] tion between the London Government [illegible] must have that effect. The shares purchased by England yielding no interest for a period of 19 years, the coupons having been converted into money by the Viceroy in advance, the latter has specially engaged to pay 5 per cent. per annum on the sum invested by the British Cabinet. It is easy to foresee that in consequence of the financial embarrassment to which Egypt will be reduced by this contract, England will soon find it necessary to take means for recovering her money. Indeed, we are already told that an English Financial Commission is to be set up in Egypt to inquire into the state of the revenue. If such an inquiry is once set on foot, England is pretty sure to proceed further and further, and control the revenue for her own purposes. But the Powers will interfere before this comes to pass. There is a general outcry in the semi-official Press of Europe that England must not be permitted to do anything of the kind. The language held by the Brussels *Nord* is itself sufficient to prove that this matter cannot be settled without an international compact. Ever since the outbreak of the Herzegovina insurrection Europe has been convinced that Turkey has no vitality left. But Europe has temporized and diplomatized; England alone has acted, and proceeded to solve the Oriental question by deeds. What will be the result of it all?"

The result will be that Russia, desirous but a few weeks ago that the Oriental Question should hang fire will now be inclined to act, and perhaps listen to Austrian proposals, so long discarded.

BOMBAY.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Abdoola Shaik Dowd, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, for committing an assault upon one Syed Hoossain Moosa on the day previous.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE containing the latest alterations in the time tables for January 1876 of the several lines of railway, is now ready, and can be had at this office and at the several agencies.—Price annas eight.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.—Two trains, conveying troops, arrived at the Carnac Bunder on Thursday afternoon. They consisted of fourteen officers, eighty-seven women and five hundred and twenty-four men. They embarked on board the troop ship Crocodile.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Goanese, named Victorin DeSouza, was adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee, of having in his possession sundry books and other articles, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by the same. He was fined Rs. 30.

FONDNESS FOR ROSE WATER.—Two Hindoos, named respectively Dewchund Moolchund and Dewjee Dunjee were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, of obtaining by false pretences, twelve flasks of rose water, valued at Rs. 48, from one Mahomed Hoossein, and were sentenced each to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

LOST.—One Limjee Bimjee, residing at Wittulwady, lost a gold lever watch by John Jones, No. 23,734, together with a gold Albert chain attached, of the collective value of Rs. 180. He suspects that the watch and chain were stolen from his pocket while he was passing along Wittulwady about 4 P.M. on Thursday. Enquiries by the police are in progress.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo lad, named Hanmunt Sewa, and two Mahomedan boys were convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, of stealing a cap belonging to one Soomar Ismail, and were ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.—Another boy named Moses Isaac was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being convicted of stealing a silver ornament, the property of one Shaboodeen Mahomed.

CRICKET.—"Stumps" writes as follows:—Your reporter shows a very limited knowledge of the game of Cricket, otherwise he would never have written "the stumps were drawn *and the match too, in favour of the Naval and Military Team*." As anybody cognizant of the usages of the game knows that a "one day's" match is always decided on the result of the first innings, consequently the Civilians were the victors and the match was not drawn in favour of the *Naval and Military*.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF FRAUD.—We are given to understand that Colonel Mellis, the Controller P. W. Accounts, on his tour of inspection has discovered a fraud in the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur, committed in the year 1868. The defalcation was perpetrated in combination with some other person. It is understood that a false certificate was given, alleging that metal was supplied to the Executive Engineer amounting to Rs. 9,800 or thereabouts. A full report of this case has already been made by Colonel Mellis to Major General Kennedy, R. E., the head of the P. W. Department.

THEFTS.—The following cases of theft were disposed of yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee:—A Hindoo, named Heeroo Baloo, was convicted of stealing silver buttons and chain, the property of one Luxmon Wittoo, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction.—Mahomed Ebrahim was convicted of stealing a quantity of copper pots, wearing apparel, &c., the property of one Shaik Mahomed, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction. Pandoo Bowane, an old offender, was convicted of stealing a blanket and a brass lota belonging to one Gunna Sungajee, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.—Sulliman Jumal, a noted pickpocket, was convicted of stealing a purse from the pocket of one Francis Pereira, at the Null Bazaar, on the day previous, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

FAST VOYAGE BETWEEN LONDON AND CALCUTTA.—The steamship Queen Margaret, belonging to the Queen Steamship Company, and built by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company, Glasgow, started on her maiden voyage from the South-west India Dock, London, on the morning of the 24th August, at 5-15. She discharged her pilot off Dover at 12-45 P.M., and arrived at Port Said on the 4th September, at 11-40 A.M., making the passage from the pilot to Port Said in 10 days 21 hours mean time. Passing through the Suez Canal, she left Suez on the 6th September at 2 A.M., and took the Calcutta pilot at the Sandheads on the 21st September, at 10-50 P.M., and moored at the jetty at Calcutta on the 22nd September, at 6 P.M., thus making the passage from pilot to pilot in 28 days 4 hours mean time, and from the London Dock to Calcutta jetty in 29 days 6 hours, including all detention. Having received excellent despatch from her agents, Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co., she left Calcutta on the 4th October, and arrived at London on the 7th November, thus completing the round from London to Calcutta and back to London in the short time of 75 days. The Queen Margaret again sailed from London on November 25, and is announced as having arrived at Calcutta on December 28th. If private enterprise can drive steamers at this speed, surely the mail steamers backed with a heavy subsidy, might go faster than 9½ knots.

A SHIKAR EXPEDITION.—Sir Frank Souter, K.C.S.I., the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who has been in Poona for the Christmas holidays, left there yesterday, by the early morning train for Kurkulla, in the Mawul talooka, on shikar expedition. Sir Frank was accompanied by Captain A. B. Portman, the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, and several other shikarees.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 31.

THE HEAD OVERSEER, POONA.—The suspension of Chintaman, the head overseer of the Poona Municipality, has created a great sensation in the City of Poona and amongst the Brahmin community. The proceedings of the last meeting of the Municipality are freely discussed by every one. Many said at the meeting that Govindrao Gharpoore should have shared the fate of Chintaman, as the fraud occurred in a work for which both of them were alike responsible. Mr. Govindrao has been suspended by the Managing Committee. We wait anxiously to see the result of the inquiry into the question of fraud now before the Municipality. The only reason given at last meeting why the question should not be discussed was that it was not before the meeting.—*Id.*

A PUBLIC GARDEN.—The motion made by Mr Hamilton, at the special meeting of the Municipality, on the above subject, is well worthy of support. It is felt that it would be a good thing to have a "People's Park" in connection with the city of Poona, to which the inhabitants might resort, and at which a band of music might play occasionally during the week. There can be no doubt that the proposition is a good one, and we trust that arrangements will be made that the work may be commenced without delay. The estimate of Rs. 5,000 made by Mr. Hamilton seems too small, but even if the garden cost Rs. 10,000, it would be well worth having. The Cantonment inhabitants have got a garden, and the dwellers in the city should have an extensive one under the jurisdiction of the Municipality. Let it be called the Prince's or the Albert Park.—*Id.*

A EUROPEAN SEAMAN FOUND DEAD.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at Moody Bay on view of the body of Peter Vermundsen. The deceased was a blacksmith of the Norwegian ship Grundloven, now lying in the harbour, his body was found lying dead on the stones, close up against the sea wall at Moody Bay yesterday morning. The following evidence was adduced:—

Mr. B. Middelthon said—I am the captain of the ship Grundloven, now in Bombay harbour, and live on board. Deceased was a blacksmith on board my ship, about 43 years of age. I last saw the deceased alive and well at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th instant. When I left the ship and came on shore, the deceased was then on the ladder, and handed me some iron work for repair. He was sober, and I saw him go on to the deck. I returned on board the ship at about 6-30 o'clock p. m. and the chief mate then informed me that the deceased was missing. The chief mate informed me that he had last seen the deceased at

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quiries with discharging coal, and so of the ship until 5 p. m, bu deceased leave the ship. At s morning, I sent my dubash the police, and about an hour police constable came on board my ship ed me that the body of a man answering ription of the deceased had been found in the harbour, and that it was at Moody Bay. I came here and recognized the body to be that of the deceased; he was dead. There was no marks of violence on the body. The deceased was a native of Stavander in Norway. He shipped on board my ship in July last in Stavander and went with me to Hull. We arrived in Bombay harbour on the 18th December instant. The deceased was addicted to drinking. I heard after the deceased's death that he had said that he would go on shore. He had not asked me or the chief mate for leave. The deceased was unable to swim. No one saw him leave the ship. I think the deceased must have left the ship unobserved by any of the crew, and have come on shore and got drunk, and been drowned in going back to the ship. No one on board the ship heard a splash in the water, or can account in any way for the deceased's disappearance. The deceased had no enemies on board. When he was sober, he was a very well conducted man and a very able workman. The people were scraping the ship's side on the starboard side and discharging coals on the port side. Work was knocked off at about 5 o'clock. The crew were principally on deck. The deceased had no money, but I find of his clothes a pair of shoes and a suite of clothes are missing. The deceased was drunk on Christmas eve and tumbled down and inflicted a small scalp wound on the head. Had the deceased asked for leave to go on shore it would have been refused.

The evidence of the carpenter of the ship Grundloven was next taken, which corroborated the statement made by the captain in material points, after which the evidence of the police constable, Mr. Atkinson, and that of a policeman No. 1102, who found the body of the deceased lying face downwards on the stones below the sea wall while going his rounds on that morning at Moody Bay.

The evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon, Dr. Smith, was next taken, who was of opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia from drowning, but the scalp wound on the head is not a mortal wound.

At the close of this evidence, the inquest was adjourned to this day for further enquiries.

HINDU WOMEN.

(Englishman.)

Sir Henry Maine's inquiry, in his late work, as to the reasons which have led to the unfavourable position of Hindu women, is a deeply interesting one. The Hindu wife had, theoretically, more ample rights of property than those accorded to married women either by the Roman jurists or by the Common Law of England. During her husband's life, the Hindu codes secured to her a larger independence in the exercise of those rights. After his death, she succeeded, if childless, to the life-rent of his whole property. Whence came it that a class of persons with so high a legal status fell into the condition in which the Anglo-Indian courts found the women of this country; How did it happen that a system of jurisprudence which showed so great a tenderness to the proprietary rights of women, proved so indifferent to their life? What explanation can be given of this ample independence of women as regards their property co-existing with the most cruel disregard of their personal sufferings; of *Stridhan*, or the liberally conceived separate estate of the Hindu wife, appearing side by side with *Sati*, or the burning of the Hindu widow?

The answer given by Sir Henry Sumner Maine is a deeply suggestive one. Many earnest Englishmen are at present labouring to improve the chances of their countrywomen in the struggle for existence. Some of the projects by which they have proposed to accomplish this object would, in the opinion of thoughtful lookers-on, force women into a position for which they are not suited by the fundamental facts of human life, a position that they would not be able to maintain, and one which, by placing them in harsh competition with the other sex, would, on the whole, injure, rather than improve, their practical condition. The immediate social value of Sir Henry Maine's Chapter on Hindu women consists in this, that it shews how an experiment of a similar sort has already been tried, and how it has failed. Hindu institutions, at some early period in their history, gave to women a proprietary independence more ample than Hindu society in its later development found convenient. The ancient law came down with the sanction of religion, and could not be formally repealed. But the Brahmans, who administered it, found means to defeat its intent. These sacerdotal jurists deemed it very unsuitable that a childless widow should step into her husband's whole property for life. The proper use for such an estate they held to consist in expenditure on religious ceremonies for the benefit of the dead, and women could not, according to their system, conduct those rites. It is true that the most liberal of commentators denies that *all* a dead man's property is intended for religious uses and points out certain acts of a *quasi*-religious character, which a woman can properly perform—such as digging tanks. But, generally speaking, the whole influence of the priestly and legal professions was arrayed against the extensive proprietary rights which the ancient Hindu law had conferred on women. In like manner the male members of a family looked with a grudging eye on the young widow who excluded them from her husband's estate. Neither the Brahmans, nor the collateral relatives, could alter the law, but they discovered that they might defeat it by getting rid of the woman. Self-immolation, which finds no authority in the Vedas, was urged upon widows; a sacred text was corrupted, so as to give it the sanction of a religious duty; and the whole influence of the Brahmans and collateral male relatives was brought to bear on the unhappy victim at the moment when a recent sorrow had rendered her indifferent to life. This detestable practice, whatever its remote origin, received its development from the conflict which had thus taken place between "the liberality of Hindu institutions to females at some long past period of their development, and the dislike towards this liberality manifested by the Brahminical lawyers," and by the male collateral relatives. In Bengal proper, the liberality of the law had been carried to its furthest extent, and, to use the words of Sir Henry Maine, "a considerable portion of the soil of the wealthiest Indian Province is in the hands of childless widows, as tenants for life. But it was exactly in Bengal proper that the English, on entering India, found widow-burning not merely an occasional, but a constant and almost universal practice among the wealthier classes, and, as a rule, it was only the childless widow, and never the widow with minor children, who burnt herself, on her husband's Pyre. There is no question that there was the closest connection between the law and the religious customs, and that the widow was made to sacrifice herself in order that her tenancy for life might be got out of the way."

The Hindu law, in short, gave to woman a status which Hindu society found it inconvenient to maintain, and the weakest went to the wall. Any attempt to hastily confer on women of our own race rights or privileges opposed to the general sense of society would defeat its own object. It is a healthy sign, therefore, that the advocates of women's rights (rights of which we would speak with the utmost sympathy and respect) have, to a certain extent, changed their line of approach. Instead of ill-considered agitation for female suffrage, or for a degree of social independence for which neither the men nor the women of our day are prepared, solid and enduring work is now being done to enable our country-women to find a fair career without forcing them into a false position. Cambridge has taken the lead, and has already, we understand, two Colleges, or Hall, where women receive the highest education obtainable in England. A recent report of one of these institutions, Girton College, Cambridge, affords good ground for hope with regard to the future of English-women. In a few years we shall have a supply of lady-teachers of the same class as the Tutors at the Universities and the Masters at the Public Schools; ladies who enter on an honourable profession, after an honourable University career. This movement will do much towards solving a most difficult problem of modern life. There is a certain pathos in the list of subscribers to such institutions—a large proportion of them are old maids. Few objects have greater claims on a just and humane man than an effort like that made by the founders of Girton College to improve the chances of English-women in the struggle for life, without impairing their position as ladies. We sincerely trust that every year will see their chances improved, but Sir Henry Maine's admirable Chapter on the Provisions of the Hindu Law for the female sex points out the danger of according to them a status, or civil privileges, opposed to the general sense of human society. Such institutions as Girton College hold out a surer and a safer solution of the problem than the most brilliant platform declamation on behalf of female suffrage and woman's rights.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE HEALTH OF INDIA.

(Times.)

At the moment when the prevalence of cholera in the South of India has occasioned a considerable modification of the programme for the tour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it may not be uninteresting to draw attention to the sanitary condition of that country, and to the measures which have been taken by the Government for inquiring into the nature and causes of disease, for improving the health of the people, and for maintaining the efficiency of the European troops. A report on sanitary measures in India, in 1873-74, together with miscellaneous information up to June 1875, has just been issued from the India Office, and furnishes us with such facts in connexion with this subject as are in possession of the authorities.

Commencing with the European Army, we learn that the general death-rate in 1873 was 15·3 per 1,000, a lower rate by upwards of 2 per 1,000 than any previously recorded. The Royal Commission which in 1859 inquired into the sanitary state of the British Army in India came to the conclusion that the then existing death-rate was 69 per 1,000. The Government of India, however, demurred to the inference at which the Commission had arrived, the calculated average being unfairly high, and tending to lead to an entirely erroneous impression, inasmuch as it included among the deaths the casualties resulting from half a century of war. They showed further that in 1864 the rate of mortality did not much exceed 20 per 1,000. In the year 1873 it was, as we have said, a little over 15 per 1,000—namely, in Bengal, 15·4; in Madras, 18·29; in Bombay, 11·7, the total for the whole of India being calculated at 15·3. The death-rate throughout England and Wales, we may observe, exceeds 22 per 1,000. In the Bengal Army there were 33 deaths from cholera, and 14 among the force quartered in Burmah; but in Madras and Bombay the troops enjoyed complete immunity from that terrible scourge. The singular and painful disease known as Dengue fever, which was everywhere so prevalent in 1872, appears to have died out in the following year. On the question of canteen regulations, much stress has been laid with regard to the effect which they produce on the liability of the soldier to diseases either caused or aggravated by habits of intemperance. In the Bombay Sanitary Report for 1871 it was shown that the average quantity of malt liquor consumed by each man per diem was close upon a quart, and of spirits nearly 4oz., a quantity which, the Army Sanitary Commission observed, few men could drink in a climate such as that of India without craving for more. On this the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay remarks that he is confident that the cause of soldiers suffering in their health from drinking is to be found solely in the poisonous liquor consumed by them out of barracks, and not in the quantity which they obtain from the canteen; and the remedy which he advocates is an open canteen, on the reasonable ground that the more money a soldier spends in good liquor, the less have with which th ous concoctions the bazaar. He argues that it cannot be expected that we should find in British soldiers an exception to the national desire for a certain amount of stimulant it is important to provide that what they do drink shall be of wholesome quality, and shall be accessible to them in barracks. It appears that for some years past coffee shops have been established in every British regiment in the Bombay Presidency, and it is believed that they do much good and are a great boon both to the men themselves and to their families. The Bombay Government express entire concurrence in the views of the Commander-in-Chief, and suggest the advantage of improving the barrack arrangements so as to secure privacy for the soldier in order that he may enjoy any reasonable pursuit without interruption from unsteady comrades, and thus escape the temptation to unhealthy excitement elsewhere. Various improvements in barrack accommodation and sanitation have been made. It was an anomaly in the existing rules that a uniform scale of accommodation for married soldiers should be fixed regardless of whether they were located in the hills or in the plains, and whether the family were large or small. This has now been remedied, the number and size of the rooms allotted to each family being regulated by the character of the climate and the number of persons composing the family.

Surgeon Alcock has carried out a series of inquiries on the subject of pulmonary disease, from which it appears that, whereas the deaths in the 35th Regiment from this cause were 6·6 per 1,000 while the regiment remained in India, they increased, on their return to England, to the enormous proportion of 24·2 per 1,000 among the men who had returned, this being more than three times greater than the estimated loss for each of the regiments on home service. This he attributes to the evil consequences of exposure to prolonged heat and malarious poison, and it is contended that similar results would be found in every corps were the career of each man who had been on Indian service separately followed out, and not, as now, lost sight of amid figures which include an influx of healthy young recruits. Should this opinion be confirmed on further investigation, it will, as is urged in the *Lancet*, be a ground for reconsidering the question of length of service in India.

In the Native Army the death-rate was, in Bengal, as high as 17·4 per 1,000, and in Madras as low as 9·8 per 1,000. The immunity of the Madras Army from cholera is without precedent since 1818. In the Bombay Native Army the deaths in 1873 were less by 61 than in 1872, the strength being about the same. The Native troops in Madras appear to be generally better lodged than their comrades in Bengal, though in Agra very well arranged and ventilated barracks were built entirely by the men themselves. The Sipahees, as a rule, however, seem to prefer their small huts to barracks. The cantonment of Jacobabad, in Scinde, is with the occurrence of every rainy season placed in the utmost danger, owing to the encroachment of the river Indus. In 1874, owing to a combination of perils arising from the river having reached a greater height than had ever before been recorded, from the whole surrounding district being under water from the hill floods coming down in most unusual force, and from the heavy rain, the station was in extreme jeopardy; and had not the last-named source of alarm ceased at the most critical time, all the protective measures, which had been most energetically carried out by the authorities, would have failed to save it. The Government at once determined to construct a substantial embankment nearly parallel to the course of the river for a distance of 52 miles. It remains to be seen what success will attend this scheme of damming back the mass of water, but the level nature of the country precludes the feasibility of successfully carrying off the floods by any system of drainage.

Turning to the non-military population, we learn some interesting facts on the subject of vaccination. Notwithstanding the objection frequently raised that the performance of this operation would meet with an insuperable obstacle in the religious prejudices of the Natives, it appears that when once they can be persuaded that it is to their interest to submit to it, all notions of injury to caste are thrown to the winds. In Madras, hundreds of men, women, and children hastened to be vaccinated, the Government having sanctioned the payment of a reward of two annas, or 3d., to every person undergoing the operation. A thorough fright, or perhaps it would be more just to say a striking proof of the efficacy of vaccination was attended with no less satisfactory results. At a village in Berar the putwaree refused to allow his child to be vaccinated, but 60 other children were successfully operated on. In the hot weather of 1873, epidemic smallpox having broken out with considerable malignity, the putwaree's child died, but the whole of the 60 children who were protected escaped. Consequently in the next season, when the vaccinator appeared in the village, all the mothers crowded round him with their infants, and two women who happened to be absent at the time followed him for ten miles to another village where he was engaged, in order to have their children operated on. It is curious that notwithstanding the superstitions of caste, Mussulmans seem to have a greater objection to vaccination than Hindoos. The facts given above, however, tend to show that in reality there is nothing in the operation in any way offensive to caste.

Fearful as are the ravages of cholera and smallpox, still the deaths from these causes are counted only by tens of thousands, while fevers slay their hundreds of thousands. This is hardly to be wondered at when we read the accounts of the sanitary state of many of the villages, especially in the eastern district of the Bengal Presidency. Partly dried watercourses, marshy rice-fields, stagnant ponds overgrown with weeds, and pestilent with decaying organic matter, garnished with a broad fringe of variegated mud trampled by cattle, every hoof-mark containing concentrated essence of malaria in its direst form—these are the places where the people perform their ablutions, the washermen wash their clothes, the buffaloes seek refuge from the sultry heats of summer, and all the water, whether for drinking or for culinary purposes, is sought, Terrible as is the picture the printers have contrived to render it grotesque. There is a race in India named the Bheels, against whose character very much may be said without our being told that they are "ever reeking repositories of putrefying organic matter." This statement is the converse of the indignant denunciation in the House of Commons of the criminal neglect of the Commander-in-Chief in abandoning his wounded to the bloodthirsty Doolies, who, rushing from their mountain fastnesses, had seized and carried them into captivity, a "doolie" being the ordinary litter used by the Ambulance Corps, and the foundation for the charge being the report that "the wounded were removed during the night by Doolies." "Jheels," the Hindustani name for a pond, was without doubt the word written by Mr. Hill, the author of the report.

Sir Charles Staveley's opinion of the danger of driving the soldier to look for stimulus to the poisonous drugs of the native spirit-merchant receives strong confirmation from the report on lunatic asylums. The majority of cases of insanity are traced to the use of the narcotic preparations of the Indian hemp so largely consumed in India, whether in the form of churrus, bhang, ganjha, or aught else. It is a remarkable fact that the proportion of females to the total number of insane patients treated in the Bombay asylums was only 16.5 per cent., while in England there is an excess of females over males. This may be partially accounted for by the females, except in cases of poverty, being cared for at home by their friends.

Dr. Lewis and Dr. D. Cunningham, who have been engaged in a special enquiry into the nature and causes of cholera, are of opinion that the disease is not contagious; that it is infectious seems to be very doubtful; and the result at which they have arrived is apparently that the prevalence of the disease is intimately connected with meteorological phenomena, though of the nature of the connexion nothing at present is known. Dr. Cunningham is convinced that cholera is due to certain conditions of air and soil which are as yet but little understood. The conclusions arrived at are so far only negative. The subversion of the popular opinion regarding the causes of fever seems to be on a par with that of the general ideas as to the origin of cholera. While, in Bengal and Madras, it is attributed to the undue raising of the water-level and the stagnation of the subsoil water, in the Punjab malarious diseases appear where the subsoil is in a state of extraordinary dryness. Dr. Evers has made a valuable discovery, should his experiments be confirmed on further trial, that the bark of the well-known Champa (*Michelia Champaca*) is efficacious as a substitute for quinine as a tonic and febrifuge. There has been an opinion that the natives of India enjoyed an exemption from typhoid fever, but the experience of 1873 shows this to be incorrect. The rarity of the disease among adults, it is suggested, may be due to the majority of them having passed through it during infancy, children suffering to an enormous extent, while little or nothing is known of the exact nature of the diseases which attack them. Small-pox seems to be as capricious in its character as cholera and fever, leaving some villages intact, while others suffer severely showing that contagion is not the only agency by which it is spread, and that, notwithstanding its contagious character and independently of the influence of vaccination, a district may escape, though apparently exposed to the full virulence of the disease. Some light has been thrown upon the loathsome malady, leprosy, by the researches of Dr. Carter. It seems to be proved that it is not contagious, but that it is, in almost all cases, transmitted by heriditary descent, bad and innutritious food causing or hastening its development. Good, nutritious aliment always tends to retard the progress of the disorder, but little is known of any cure for it. Surgeon-Major Dougall reports extraordinary results from the use of gurjun oil (*dipterocarpus lœvis*), but he cannot yet speak as to the permanency of the benefits of the treatment. Chaulmogra oil has been tried at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital in Bombay, and has given satisfaction. The obstinate ulcers known as Delhi sores appear to have at last received a check. It has long been known that the want of drainage in the basin of that city was the cause of this disease, and improvement in this respect has resulted in a great diminution of the malady in the last few years.

The important subject of a remedy for snake poisoning has received more attention during the past ten years than at any previous period. Although no antidote has been discovered, much good work has been done in elucidating the physiological action of the poison, and the more that is known of its operation the more likely will be the discovery of its antidote. The Bombay Government has authorized experiments with an alleged remedy recommended by a Mr. Richardson. The nature of the specific is a secret. Mr. Higgins claims credit for the discovery that all snakes themselves supply an antidote to their poison in their gall, The experiments instituted by direction of Government were unsuccessful, but Mr. Higgins does not accept the results as conclusive. Dr. Reid suggests the internal and external application of a plant called "*Impatiens Fulva*" as a sovereign cure for spider and snake bites. Measures have been taken to test the efficacy of this alleged antidote.

Much has been done by Government to improve the sanitary condition of the millions of our fellow-subjects in India, but much remains to be done. The report shows that they are fully alive to the great importance of the subject, and that the officers of the Medical Department throughout the country neglect no means which science and care can suggest for combating the many diseases which scourge the dwellers in a tropical climate. We conclude this notice with the word of the Inspector-General of Prisons in his report on the state of the gaols in Bengal:—"I have found a few cases of neglect of discipline; many of neglect of profit; more still of neglect of accounts; but I have not yet met with a gaol superintendent who neglected the health of his prisoners."

DRUNKENNESS IN LANCASHIRE.

(Times.)

The annual Police returns of South Lancashire are discouraging in the evidence they present of a yearly increase of drunkenness, irrespective of reforms in the Licensing Laws. Looking back for ten years, as shown in the reports of Chief Constables, the increase of prosecutions is seen to be very great, and if the legislation of the last few years is to be credited with any marked effect in checking that increase, the propensity of Lancashire people to get drunk when they can must seem enormous. Along with this growth of intemperance, there is, this year at any rate, a considerable decrease in what is generally distinguished as more serious crime. These two features are prominent alike in the annual reports for both the principal divisions of the county and for the city of Manchester.

Colonel Bruce has reported to the Courts of Quarter Sessions at Preston and at Salford, that the total number of apprehensions and summonses issued during the past 12 months far exceeded in number those recorded of any other year since the establishment of the police force. The number was 53,810, against 50,163 in the previous year, 44,539 in 1873, 44,362 in 1872, and 42,516 in 1870; the aggregate increase within the period of five years being 11,294. But "this large increase," says Colonel Bruce, "is principally accounted for by the proceedings taken for drunkenness, for which offence 17,790 persons were apprehended and summoned, as compared with 10,556 in the year 1870." In the discussion which followed upon the reading of the report, it was suggested that the increase in drunkenness was apparent rather than real, the appearance being due to the increased care and activity shown by the police. To this, however, it has been replied that the same assertion was made several years ago when the growth of the vice first began to attract attention; that it was repeated after the passing amendments of the Licensing Acts to account for the increase in the number of arrests which was then noticeable; that the police cannot be continually showing greater care and displaying a larger amount of vigilance; and that it is unwise to attribute to police activity effects which may, and probably do, arise from more remote causes.

In the county returns the increase appears to have been gradual and continuous. The Chaplain of the Salford Hundred Gaol, the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, presented a report to the Justices at the same sitting of the Court, to which reference has been made, and in his communication he said that during the last five years sentences for drunkenness have been 50·2 of the total number of committal. With respect to this he made a startling and somewhat significant statement. "It may seem strange to many," he remarked, "that the imposition of greater restrictions in the sale of drink has been followed by greater and steadily increasing drunkenness, but such has been the case. Whether the restriction has been greater or less, drunkenness has gone on increasing." He added—and we quote the passage for the value of the fact stated, and not merely on account of the opinion expressed:—"In the year ending September, 1867, the committals for drunkenness were 27 per cent. of the whole, now they come up to 50·2 per cent., and there has been no arrest in the continuous increase during the intervening period. The Licensing Act of 1872 came into operation towards the end of the summer and immediately there followed an exceptionally large increase in the committal for drunkenness in the Hundred of Salford. This increase has since gone on without interruption. The conclusion is that short of prohibiting altogether by penal enactment the manufacture of intoxicating drinks, the people of this country cannot by Act of Parliament be coerced into sobriety. If it be possible to obtain drink, they will obtain it. Total abstinence amounts to coercion of another kind; nor do I think that we can look to it for the establishment and permanent maintenance of national temperance. Those to whom it is necessary are intemperate and morally weak, who show their weakness most of all by their proved inability to maintain the pledges or promises which they periodically make. As a matter of fact, but a small percentage of these people persistently adhere to their pledges. Those to whom pledges are not necessary are more likely to keep them. The great majority of habitual drunkards, who come into gaol time after time, have been under pledges of total abstinence at some one or more periods of their lives. After pledges have been once broken it is obvious that the individual is in a much worse moral condition than before, and they are broken in so many instances that I think, on the whole, they do more harm than good."

The report of Captain Palin, Chief Constable of the city of Manchester, does not present such strong evidence in the returns given to the County Justices with regard to the increase of intoxication after the passing of the Licensing Acts of 1872 and 1874; but it confirms the statement that convictions for drunkenness are, and have been of recent years, increasing in number. The total number of persons proceeded against before the Borough Justices for all offences was 20,828—males 14,032, females 6,796. Of these the percentage of persons drunk when taken into custody was 65·7, the highest percentage of any years since 1868. The total number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness and being drunk and disorderly was 10,615. In 1874 the number was 9,846; and in 1873, 9,108. It was in this year that the first Licensing Act was in operation, and its effects seem to have been, for that year at least, beneficial, for the returns of the previous four years were very high. The drunken cases numbered in 1872, 10,008; in 1871, 10,699; in 1870, 11,083; in 1869, 11,461. There was an enormous increase in 1868 and previous years, the number for 1868 being 9,540; for 1867, 9,742; and for 1866, 5,639; so that from 1866 to 1875 the list rose from 5,639 to 10,615—an increase of 4,976.

The ten years' average that Captain Palin appends to his report shows more clearly how large the increase has been. The annual average for the last ten years was 9,774; whereas the annual average for the previous decade was but 2,424. The steady increase during the last ten years in the number of women proceeded against for drunkenness is seen in the fact that the annual average of drunken women was during the ten years ending in 1865 only 525; whereas in the ten years ending 1875 it was 2,570; the numbers in 1875 reaching the highest total of any year—viz. 3,059.

The relative increase in the number of charges of drunkenness in Manchester for 1875 over 1874 is represented by 7·3 per cent., and of this increase 364 arrests, or 50 per cent. of the total number, were made between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday night and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The table in which this piece of information is supplied establishes, as might be expected, a close connexion between the days on which wages are received and the days on which there is the largest amount of drunkenness. The day, for the purpose of the return, is divided into two portions—from midnight to midday, and from midday to midnight. The largest number of arrests in the former period are made on Sundays—viz., between the hours of 12 at night and 1 a.m., 512; from 1 to 2 a.m., 310; from 2 to 3 a.m., 96; from 3 to 6 a.m., 53; and from 6 a.m. to noon, 12. The total arrests on the Sunday were 983, against 251 in the same hours on Saturdays, and 238 on Fridays. But in the other period—from midday to midnight—the case is different. The largest number of arrests is made on Sunday afternoon and evening—viz., 2,965, of which 924 were made between 6 and 9 p.m. and 1,225 between 10 p.m. and midnight. There are only 618 on the Sunday afternoon and night; but on Mondays during these hours there are 1,362, and on Tuesdays 1,003. Then the week's money seems to be exhausted, there is less drink consumed, the arrests fall down to a stationary number, but begin to rise again on Saturday. Taking the day of 24 hours as a whole, there are 3,216 arrests for drunkenness on Saturdays, 1,601 on Sundays, 1,524 on Mondays, 1,330 on Tuesdays, 957 on Wednesdays, 907 on Thursdays, and 1,018 on Fridays. The lesson of this return is somewhat strange. Since 1872 there has been a diminution of the arrests between 12 at night and 12 noon, but it is more than counterbalanced by an increase during the hours between midday and midnight. It is worthy of note that since the Act of the late Government, the closing of public-houses in Manchester has been on week days 11 p. m., and on Sundays an hour earlier.

Another and less equivocal result of the amendment of the Licensing Acts is seen in the decrease in the number of prosecutions of publicans and beersellers. The public-houses have stood at the same number, with fluctuation, ever since 1866. The reported offences up to 1870 were always more than 100 a year. In that year they fell to 50 from 134, and they have continued to diminish until they numbered only 20, that is 18 houses once reported, and one was reported twice. From 2,019 in 1866, the number of beer and wine houses diminished to 1,887 in 1,874. In 1875 they increased to 1,926. Reported offences were 833 in 1866; they were 202 in 1872; they fell to 151 in the following year, were 111 in 1874, and 132 in 1875—that is to say, that in 1875 123 houses were reported—one four times, six twice, 116 once.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(London Athenæum, November 27.)

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(Indian Statesman, Bombay.)

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place

(Deccan Herald.)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(Poona Observer.)

Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(Pioneer.)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(Englishman).

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(Indian Daily News.)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

As a Guide to the city the publication is admirable.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(Madras Athenæum.)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

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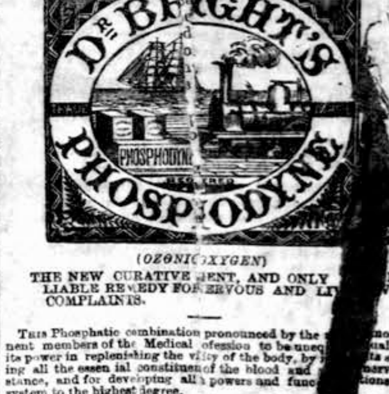

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The Phosphodyne gives to the human structure, in suitable form, the phosphoric animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts a important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character. maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely removing that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been accustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; then clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to a sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

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